

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

72.19
★ FEB 1 1928
U. S. Department of Agriculture

KIRKLAND'S 1928 Seed Annual



B. B. Kirkland Seed Co.

Columbia, S. C. :: Augusta, Ga.

"SOUTHERN SEEDS FOR SOUTHERN SOILS"



KIRKLAND'S LAWN MIXTURES

PREPARATION AND CARE OF LAWNS

The proper preparation of the ground in starting a new lawn is essential. This is too often neglected. The ground should be deeply ploughed, or spaded deep enough to leave a bed of loose earth 4 to 6 inches deep. This should be thoroughly pulverized and raked, removing all sticks, roots and stones. After getting the ground perfectly smooth, put on an application of Wizard Brand Sheep Manure, at the rate of 5 pounds to 100 square feet or 2,000 pounds to the acre; or Bone Meal, which is more lasting in its effects, 5 pounds to the 200 square feet, 1,000 pounds to the acre. DO NOT USE STABLE MANURE; it is unsightly, and is also a hotbed of weed seeds and worms, the very thing to be guarded against in laying a foundation for a pretty lawn. We recommend a thick seeding, sowing the seed at the rate of 1 pound to the 200 square feet (100 to 120 pounds to the acre). The land should then be gone over with a heavy roller, or the seed raked in thoroughly with a small hand-rake. The best months for seeding a lawn in this section are February, March, April, September, and October. Let the grass get a start of 4 inches before cutting, as too early cutting retards growth; after this cut every ten days. During dry weather it should be watered frequently in the evenings to get the best results.

The best method to renew an old lawn in which the grass is thin and bare in spots, is to go over the lawn loosening the soil thoroughly with a sharp hand-rake. Then sow the seed, after which it is best to roll the ground, covering the seed in this way. It is best also to do this after the grass has been cut and just after a good rain. If this is done in the spring and fall your lawn will be kept thick and flourishing.

A top dressing of Bone Meal or Wizard Brand Sheep Manure in the early spring or fall is also very beneficial to old lawn already established.

WIZARD BRAND SHEEP MANURE

This is an excellent fertilizer for top dressing lawns and flower beds. It is entirely free from weed seeds, thoroughly dry and easily applied.

5-lb. sack	\$.30
10-lb. sack50
25-lb. sack	1.00
50-lb. sack	1.75
100-lb. sack	3.00
Per ton	57.00

KIRKLAND'S "PALMETTO SPECIAL" LAWN MIXTURE—Some of the most beautiful lawns in the South have been made with this mixture of grass seed, which has stood the test of many climates, and must not be compared with the ordinary Evergreen Mixtures usually sold. It is the result of over ten years of untiring study and experiment, coupled with the endeavor to give those who appreciate and desire a lawn a grass-seed mixture that will produce a rich green sod in six weeks after planting, and yet make a fine and thick turf the longer it stands. It is composed of fine-leaved hardy grasses, which not only stand the heat of the summer but outlive the severest winters. Do not be afraid of sowing grasses too thickly, as a heavy seeding always means a better sod. We recommend for ground that has been properly prepared: one pound to 200 square feet; 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. per acre. Price, lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.80; 50 lbs. \$18.00; 100 lbs. \$35.00. Full information for the making and care of lawns will be gladly mailed free on request.

KIRKLAND'S "STA-GREEN"—This mixture is essentially a winter and early spring grass. It will not subdue the hot weather of summer. Should be planted in October and November or in February or the first days in March. Lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.80; 50 lbs. \$13.00; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

KIRKLAND'S "SHADY-NOOK"—A mixture of grasses that thrive in shaded situations, under trees, or close to walls where there is little sun. This mixture can be planted in the fall or early spring. Lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.80; 50 lbs. \$18.00; 100 lbs. \$35.00.

KIRKLAND'S TERRACE MIXTURE—A mixture of fine stoloniferous grasses peculiarly adapted to terraces. Price lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.80; 50 lbs. \$18.00; 100 lbs. \$35.00.

LAWN GRASSES

Perennial Ryegrass, per lb.	20c
Italian Ryegrass, per lb.	20c
White Dutch Clover, per lb.	60c
Kentucky Blue Grass, per lb.	45c
Carpet Grass, per lb.	60c
Bermuda Grass, per lb.	65c

Note:—For other grasses, see index for Grass Seed Pages.
No article on this page can be mailed except those quoted "postpaid."

TRY KIRKLAND'S WONDER (Frostproof) ENGLISH PEAS IN YOUR GARDEN

KIRKLAND'S SEEDS ORDER SHEET

Please do not write in above space.

B. B. Kirkland Seed Co., Columbia, S. C.

**PLEASE DO NOT WRITE
IN THIS SPACE**

Gentlemen:—I am enclosing \$..... for the following

seeds to be sent by.....

(State here if wanted by Mail, Express or Freight.)

Name.....

(If Mrs., kindly use husband's initials or given name, as Mrs. John W. Jones.)

P. O. State.

R. F. D. No. Box No. Street and No.

Express or Freight Office.....

BEFORE ORDERING, PLEASE READ DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING ON PAGE 1.

Amount Carried Forward

**REMEMBER NO ORDER TOO LARGE OR
TOO SMALL TO SEND TO KIRKLAND'S**

When Ordering Write Below

The names of several of your neighbors or friends who have not received our catalog but who you believe might order from us. For your kindness we shall be glad to send you some extra seeds along with your order.

Kirkland's
Seeds Sho-Gro

B.B. Kirkland Seed Co.



KIRKLAND'S

SPRING CATALOGUE

1928

ORDER EARLY—It is our endeavor to fill all orders as soon as received, but during the rush season, March, April and May, delays are frequently unavoidable. Your assistance in anticipating your spring requirements and ordering your seeds, plants, shrubs, bulbs, tools, etc., for early shipment will be greatly appreciated. No Nursery Stock or Plants sent C. O. D.

FORWARDING—We mail postpaid to any Post Office in the United States, vegetable and flower seeds when ordered in packets, ounces or quarter pounds, except where otherwise noted in the catalog. Agricultural seeds, implements, fertilizers, insecticides and other heavy and bulky goods are sent by express or freight at the purchaser's expense. All shrubs, bulbs, roots and plants are forwarded by express at the purchaser's expense. Parcel post is not desirable for these articles. We will forward by parcel post where specifically requested to do so, with the understanding that it is entirely at your risk and charges must be prepaid. When ordering Beans, Corn or Peas to be forwarded by mail, add 6c per lb.; 8c for 2 lbs.; for postage in local, first and second zones; add 7c per lb.; 12c for 2 lbs. within the third zone. Other zones add postage in proportion. When larger quantities are to be forwarded by mail, postage must be added according to zone.

PACKING—No charge is made for boxes or packing for Parcel Post, express or freight shipment, except on Nursery Stock. We guarantee the safe arrival of express packages to points in the United States, and also Parcel Post packages of seeds up to and including quarter pound lots. If a package sent by express or mail is injured or lost we will replace it as soon as informed of the fact, accompanied by "damage or loss" receipt signed by express agent or Postmaster.

NON-WARRANTY

Most of the failures with seeds, bulbs or plants are due to causes entirely beyond our control, such as unfavorable weather or soil conditions, too deep or too shallow planting, too much or too little water, etc., which renders it impossible for us to guarantee success, and although we take all possible care to supply only such goods as will, under proper conditions, pro-

REMITTANCES—It is preferred that remittances be made by Check, Post Office Money Order, or Express Money Order. We can use postage stamps covering small amounts but suggest that where these are sent, the letter be registered as we cannot assume responsibility where remittances are made in non-registered letters or other than above mentioned methods. Currency should not be sent by mail.

CASH WITH ORDER—Please send money with order sufficient to cover the whole bill together with Parcel Post charges, if desired that way, or we will ship C. O. D.

NAME AND ADDRESS—Please remember to write on each order, your NAME, POST OFFICE, COUNTY AND STATE; also give number of street or P. O. Box, as distinctly as possible; also the NEAREST EXPRESS OFFICE, or, if on a stage route, send us special directions.

CATALOGS—We issue two catalogs annually. Descriptive catalog in January and fall catalog in September. Customers having more than one address will oblige by stating to which address catalog is to be mailed, also advice of change of address would be appreciated.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS soliciting orders from this catalog and advise our customers to place no orders from this catalog with anyone or pay any one any money. You will find Kirkland's seeds on sale in your home town, but these merchants buy seed direct from us. We have a branch store at Augusta, Ga., where you can secure our seeds and you can send your mail orders there if it is closer to you.

duce satisfactory results. The B. B. Kirkland Seed Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants it sells, and will not be responsible for the crop. Every order for articles named in this catalog will be executed on these conditions only.

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES

On Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Roots, Books, Tools, Etc., Within the U. S. and Possessions	First Pound or Fraction	Each Additional Lb. or Fraction
First Zone, Columbia or Augusta 50 miles	7c	1c
Second Zone, within 50 to 150 miles....	7c	1c
Third Zone, within 150 to 300 miles....	8c	2c
Fourth Zone, within 300 to 600 miles....	9c	4c
Fifth Zone, within 600 to 1,000 miles....	10c	6c
Sixth Zone, within 1,000 to 1,400 miles....	11c	8c
Seventh Zone, within 1,400 to 1,800 miles	13c	10c
Eighth Zone, all over 1,800 miles.....	14c	12c

Note.—Limit of weight for delivery within the First and Second Zones, 70 lbs.; to Canada 4 lbs. 6 ozs. (postage 60c); to all other zones, 50 pounds. If weight exceeds this we will pack in two or three parcels, provided sufficient money is remitted to cover postage on goods and weight of packing. A fraction of a pound is considered a full pound.

Calendar for Monthly Operations in the South

What to Plant and When to Plant for Each Month in the Year

JANUARY

FOR THE GARDEN—Manure and prepare the soil. Top dress asparagus beds with manure, also give dressing of salt and kainit. Plant asparagus roots, cabbage plants and early crop of English peas. Plant onion sets, shallots, carrots, kale, radish, spinach, turnips. Plant in hotbeds or coldframes for late transplanting, early cabbage, collards, beets and cauliflower. Prune vines, fruit trees, hedges, etc. Spray fruit trees with Kirkland's Insecticides. Sow pansy and other flower seed in hotbeds for later transplanting.

FOR THE FARM—Vetches, oats, and wheat can be sown, also rye and bearded barley for grazing or for green crop. Top dress fall sown grain. Use every effort to prepare land for spring crops. Send in orders for seed so as to have them on hand at the proper time for sowing.

FEBRUARY

FOR THE GARDEN—Plant asparagus roots and cabbage plants. Plant in hotbeds, egg plant, pepper and tomatoes for later transplanting. Plant artichokes, Irish potatoes, English peas, and onion sets. Later in the month, early corn. Asparagus, beets, cabbage, carrots, collards, celery, mustard, parsnip, parsley, radish, salsify, spinach, and turnips can be sown. Finish pruning and transplanting vines and trees. Spray. Transplant strawberries. Hardy flower seed can be forwarded by sowing in hotbeds or in pots or boxes in the house, for later transplanting. Sow Kirkland's evergreen lawn grass.

FOR THE FARM—Bed sweet potatoes for slips. Sow Canada field peas, oats, rye, and bearded barley. Towards end of month grasses and clovers can be put in. Sow beardless barley; cut in April; makes an excellent crop for hay or grain, no danger in feeding, as it is free from beard. Comes off in time to plant cotton or corn. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape for early green grazing. Early corn can be planted.

MARCH

FOR THE GARDEN—Active month for sowing all kinds of hardy seed. The sooner most are sown the better. Set out asparagus roots. Plant English peas. Transplant cauliflower, cabbage, lettuce from hotbeds. Sow your herbs. Plant asparagus, beets, early cabbage, corn, carrots, cauliflower, celery, collards, egg plant, Irish potatoes, kale, lettuce, mustard, okra, parsley, parsnips, pepper, radishes, spinach, spring turnips, tomatoes and salsify. Late in month plant a few snap beans. Tomato plants may be transplanted, if protected. Prepare land for cantaloupes, cucumber and squash. Plant strawberries. Sow and plant your hardy flower seed. Sow Kirkland's Palmetto Lawn Grass Mixture.

FOR THE FARM—Sow spring oats, Canada field peas, clover and grasses of all kinds, the earlier the better. Sow beardless barley, an excellent crop, comes off in time for cotton or corn. Plant artichokes for hogs, also Dwarf Essex Rape. Put in first crop Spanish peanuts. The month for planting corn. The majority of it should be put in by the 20th. Get land in condition for planting cotton.

APRIL

FOR THE GARDEN—Replant any seeds necessary to secure a good stand. Plant garden corn and snap beans every two or three weeks for succession. Transplant egg plant, pepper and tomatoes. Plant cantaloupes, muskmelons, squash, and cucumbers. Lawn grass can be planted, the earlier the better. Sow flower seed. Dahlias, Gladiolus and Canna bulbs can be set out. Plant sunflower seed in every vacant corner, not only beautifies but makes valuable feed for poultry in the fall.

FOR THE FARM—The cotton planting month. Grasses and clovers can be planted early in the month. Plant corn, cotton, chufas, peanuts, rice, watermelons and all sorghums; millets and fodder corn can be planted during this month, likewise cow peas, velvet and soy beans. Plant sweet potato draws. Plant mangel wurzel for winter feeding. Kaffir corn, milo maize and shallu make fine feed for poultry in the fall. Plant Bermuda seeds or sets, benni for birds, feterita, sudan grass, dasheen, watermelons.

MAY

FOR THE GARDEN—Late this month transplant celery. Winter cabbage, tomatoes, etc., can be set out, well watered and protected from the sun. Plant corn and snap beans, table peas, and running beans. Late cabbage and cauliflower can be sown for transplanting in fall.

FOR THE FARM—Plant mangel wurzel for winter feeding, also sorghums. Millets can be planted, likewise cow peas, corn, cotton, chufas, peanuts, rice, and velvet beans and soy beans; also pumpkins. Get oats harvested and land in condition to plant corn and cotton seed. Plant sweet potato plants, sudan grass, kaffir and feterita, watermelons.

JUNE

FOR THE GARDEN—Continue to transplant winter cabbage, celery plants and tomatoes for the late crop, water and protect from the sun; continue to plant corn and snap beans; also plant running beans and table peas. Winter cabbage seed can be sown now if protected and watered. Plant okra, salsify, New Zealand spinach, and squash. Prepare ground for turnips.

FOR THE FARM—Sow millets, sorghums, cow peas, soy beans, velvet beans, peanuts, and chufas. Plant your late corn and early cotton. Mangel wurzel beets can be sown. Plant sweet potato cuttings, sudan grass, feterita and kaffir corn, and beggar weed.

JULY

FOR THE GARDEN—Gather and store onions, shallots and Irish potatoes. Put in another crop of beets. Plant rutabagas and turnips. Replant cabbage and celery. Sow collards for transplanting in fall. Plant cucumbers for pickling.

FOR THE FARM—Sow German millet, cow peas and soy beans. Put in last crop Spanish peanuts; Plant Mexican June crop. Sow corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Crimson and burr clovers can be sown in the last planting of corn or cotton, for winter grazing or as a soil improver. Sow Dwarf Essex rape for greens and grazing. Plant Lookout Mountain potatoes and Second Crop Cold Storage potatoes for fall.

AUGUST

FOR THE GARDEN—Snap beans, lettuce, spinach, carrots, salsify, and turnips may be planted, also cucumbers for pickling. Set out your late crop of tomato plants and earth up your celery. Set out cabbage and collard plants for fall. Late in month English peas can be successfully planted.

FOR THE FARM—Crimson clover should be sown. Excellent hay crop for grazing, and a wonderful soil improver if turned under. Rye and bearded barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing. Rye can be planted as a cover crop and turned under. Beardless barley can be planted last of the month and cut in October and November, by other grain crops. Towards the end of the month sow vetches and rape. Grasses can be put in. Alfalfa and clovers can be successfully planted. August 1st sow amber sorghum and sudan grass. Sow burr clover in cotton and corn middles.

SEPTEMBER

FOR THE GARDEN—Carrots, kale, beets, chard, lettuce, spinach, radishes, turnips, salsify, parsnip and parsley can be sown. Set out collards, winter cabbage. Put out onion sets for your early crop. Strawberry beds should be prepared and plants set out. Early flowering bulbs can be planted.

FOR THE FARM—Sow beardless barley, cut in November. Cut in bloom makes excellent hay, or ripe makes fine grain for food; no beards, can be fed to stock without danger. Comes off in time to be followed by other grain or clover or early crops. Sow crimson clover. Sow burr clover in Bermuda fields and corn in cotton middles. Sow vetches, grass and clover seed. Winter turf and grazing oats do well sowed this month, as they get well rooted before the cold. Sow barley and rye for winter grazing. Plant Essex rape and Kirkland's grazing mixture.

OCTOBER

FOR THE GARDEN—Turnips can be planted for winter use, but it is almost too late to bring roots to much perfection. Collards, kale, lettuce, mustard, and spinach can be grown. Onion sets can be planted. Plant your strawberry beds. Plant hyacinth bulbs, tulips, narcissus, jonquils, crocus, fritillaries and Chinese sacred lilies. Plant Kirkland's Palmetto Lawn Mixture.

FOR THE FARM—All kinds of grasses and clovers can be sown. Clovers should not be put in early in the month. Sow barley and oats, wheat, rye and vetches.

NOVEMBER

FOR THE GARDEN—English peas may be planted this month. Strawberry beds planted. Onion sets and cabbage plants can be planted. Begin to get ready to start spraying. Sow lawn grass and flower bulbs—See October.

FOR THE FARM—Gather and bank sweet potatoes. Barley, oats, rye, and wheat can be sown. Herd's grass. Sow Canada field peas, vetches and clover and Kirkland's Grazing Mixture. Sow rye on all vacant land for fall grazing and cover crop to improve the soil.

DECEMBER

FOR THE GARDEN—Prepare your hotbeds and cold frames. Plant onion sets, cabbage and lettuce, and beets can be sown in hotbeds or coldframes for later transplanting. The winter growing of lettuce is very profitable. Prune your trees and vines and spray for scales with Kirkland's spray materials. Plant asparagus roots.

FOR THE FARM—Oats, wheat, vetches and clovers can be planted. Canada field peas can be sown, but must be planted deep.

1928

"The Year of Promise"

WE WISH TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO THANK OUR MANY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS for the nice business you have given us during 1927, and solicit your orders and inquiries during the coming years. We trust that results you obtained from your seeds were highly pleasing. We have received many letters this year from satisfied customers who wanted to tell us about their wonderful success with KIRKLAND'S SEEDS—we thank you for these encouraging letters and welcome letters from any of you at all times. Write us for information and if you have any problems pertaining to agriculture to solve we shall be glad to lend our assistance.

PLANT A GARDEN THIS YEAR Every one who has the space should grow a garden; you can cut the cost of living down and also benefit yourself with the pleasure of growing "something" and the needful open air exercise. Plant more flowers—Kirkland's Flower Seeds will give your efforts crowning success with flowers. The most beautiful home can be made more attractive with well selected and assorted flower beds—the most humble dwelling can be made attractive with a touch of life that flowers and bushes give it.

DIVERSIFY—It is needless for us to mention again the need for diversification, as we think this has been proven to our farmers in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina beyond any doubt. There are many crops that can be turned into money rather than cotton, with less labor, expense, etc., and also yield much larger returns, we mention namely Peanuts, Tobacco, Truck Crops of all kinds, Asparagus, Berries, Grapes, and if you will but reflect you can find many crops that will yield you larger returns. Raise more chickens, dairy cattle, sheep, hogs, etc.

OUR AUGUSTA BRANCH STORE—We have opened a branch store in Augusta, Ga., and are in position to serve our friends who live in this vicinity from this store. Also all orders sent there will receive the same prompt and careful attention as you have always gotten.

EVERY FARMER SHOULD RAISE BEES Bees make HONEY and also MONEY. There is very little expense entailed to raising bees, and they are very interesting and profitable to the farm. See the Bee Supplies listed in this annual and write for a complete catalog of nothing but BEEWARE. With a full realization that our success depends upon the success that you attain with our products, we always strive to serve in a manner consistent with the high confidence placed in us. The selection and re-selection of Superior strains is of greatest importance for your success, and for this purpose trial grounds are operated under personal supervision. We are also carefully using the latest improved facilities for testing the vitality of all seeds sent out.

This service and protection is worthy of your consideration, and we therefore ask your attention to the following pages, trusting that we may again have the privilege of serving you during the entire year.

Yours for service,

B. B. KIRKLAND SEED COMPANY

January 1928.

INDEX

Alfalfa	34	Corn, Field	30-31	Okra	18-19
Artichokes	42	Corn, Kaffir	33	Onion, Seeds, Sets	18
Asparagus	5	Corn, Pop, Roasting Ear	12-13	Parsley	19
Barley	43	Cos Lettuce	13	Parsnips	19
Beans, Garden	5-7	Cotton	29	Peanuts	41
Beans, Soy or Soja	37-38	Cress	13	Peas, Garden or English	20
Beans, Velvet	39	Cucumbers	13	Peas, Field or Cow	36
Bee Supplies	46 to 50	Dairy Supplies	50-51	Peppers	21
Beets	8	Eggplant	14	Pe Tsai (Chinese Cabbage)	10
Bene	42	Endive	14	Potatoes	21
Borecole	14	Feterita	33	Poultry Supplies	52 to 56
Broccoli	8	Flower Seeds	25 to 29	Pumpkins	19
Brussels Sprouts	8	Garden Supplies	44 to 56	Radish	23
Buckwheat	43	Gladiolus	28	Rape	42
Cabbage, Seed and Plants	9-10	Grasses	34-35	Rhubarb (Pie Plant)	23
Cane, Orange, Amber Syrup	32	Herbs—all kinds	11	Rice (Upland)	43
Cantaloupe	17	Insecticides	Back Cover	Salsify	22
Carrots	11	Kale (Borecole)	14	Sorghum (Cane)	32
Cauliflower	11	Kohl Rabi	14	Spinach	22
Celeriac	12	Leeks	14	Squash	22
Celery	12	Lettuce	15	Sunflower	42
Chufas (Earth Almonds)	42	Mangels	8	Tobacco	43
Clovers	34	Millet (Golden and Pearl)	40	Tomato	24
Collards	10	Musk-melon	17	Turnips	23
Corn, Broom	31	Mustard	18	Watermelons	16
		Oats	43		

SPRAYING TABLE

Use insecticides at the right time—and keep your plants and flowers free from insect pests

WHAT TO SPRAY AND WHAT TO SPRAY FOR	SPRAY WITH	TIME OF FIRST SPRAYING	TIME OF SECOND SPRAYING	TIME OF THIRD SPRAYING
APPLES— Bitter Rot	Bordeaux mixture, Pyrox...	First appearance of rot....	One to two weeks later....	Two weeks later.
Canker Worm	Arsenate of lead, Pyrox...	On first appearance of worms....	Two or three days later if worms remain.....	Same as second.
San Jose Scale.....	Scaledicide or lime-sulphur..	Just as the leaf buds are swelling	Just before the flower buds open	As soon as the petals have fallen.
Scab	Scaledicide or lime-sulphur..	After the leaves have come out, but before the flower buds appear	Within eight days from the time petals drop	One month later.
Codling Moth	Arsenate of lead, Pyrox...	Within eight days from the time the petals drop....	One month later.	
ASPARAGUS Beetle	Arsenate of lead, Pyrox...	Early spring.	Ten days later.....	Ten days later.
Rust	Bordeaux mixture or Pyrox..	After cutting crop.....		
CABBAGE AND CAULI- FLOWER	Slug Shot, Bug Death, Pyrox	On first appearance of worms....	Whenever worms are noticed,	Before or after trans-planting.
CELERI	Bordeaux mixture, Pyrox..	On young seedlings.....	Repeat on seedlings.....	
CHERRY— Aphis	Black Leaf 40, Scaledicide or lime-sulphur	At first appearance.....	Repeat as necessary.	
San Jose Scale.....	Scaledicide or lime-sulphur..	Spray same as for apples, just before blossoms open..	When fruit is free from calyx	
Leaf-spot	Scaledicide or lime-sulphur..	Just before blossoms open..		
CUCUMBERS— Anthracnose	Bordeaux mixture, Pyrox..	When plants begin to run....	Two weeks later	Two weeks later.
Downy Mildew	Bordeaux mixture, Pyrox..	When plants begin to run....	Ten days later.....	Nine days later.
CURRANT— Leaf-spot	Bordeaux mixture, Pyrox..	As leaves are unfolding....	Two weeks later.....	Two weeks later.
Worm	White hellebore, Pyrox...	When they first appear....	In three or four days.....	Repeat three or four days later.
GOOSEBERRY— Leaf-spot	Bordeaux mixture, Pyrox..	Before leaves start.....	Two weeks later.....	Two weeks later.
Worm	Same as for currants.			
Mildew	Grape dust, Pomo dust....	When buds are breaking....	Repeat every ten days until fruit is gathered.	
GRAPE— Anthracnose	Bordeaux mixture, Pyrox..	Just before the buds open....	Just before blossoming.....	After fruit has set.
Berry Moth	Arsenate of lead, Pyrox...	Before blossoms are ready to open.....	After blossoms have fallen.....	Ten days later.
Downy or Powdery Mildew	Bordeaux mixture, Pyrox..	Just before blossoming.....	After fruit has set.....	Ten days later.
Rot	Bordeaux mixture, Pyrox..	Just before blossoming.....	Just after fruit has set.....	Eight days later.
MUSKMELON— Anthracnose	Bordeaux mixture, Pyrox..	When plants begin to vine....	Two weeks later.....	Two weeks later.
Downy Mildew	Bordeaux mixture, Pyrox..	July 25 to August 1.....	Ten days later.....	Nine days later.
Leaf-blight	Bordeaux mixture, Pyrox..	When plants begin to vine....	Three weeks later.....	Three weeks later.
PEACH— Leaf-Curl	Scaledicide, lime-sulphur or Bordeaux mixture	In March or April, or both to make doubly sure....	Two or three weeks later...	
	Self-boiled lime-sulphur and	About the time shucks are shedding from young fruit or on first appearance....		
Brown Rot	arsenate of lead.....			
Scab	Scaledicide, self-boiled lime-sulphur	Just as buds begin to swell	After fruit has set.....	
San Jose Scale.....	Scaledicide or lime-sulphur..	Spray same as for apples.		
PEAR— Leaf-blight	Bordeaux mixture	Cut out the branches on first appearance on twigs.		
Peylia	Black Leaf 40 or whale-oil soap	In winter use commercial lime-sulphur for eggs.	After blossoms fall.....	Repeat at intervals of three to seven days.
PLUM— Curculio	Arsenate of lead.....	With starting of buds....		
Aphis	Whale-oil soap, Black Leaf 40	On appearance of Aphis.	Just after blossoms drop..	Five days later.
Shot-hole Fungus	Scaledicide, lime-sulphur or Bordeaux mixture	When leaves are half grown	Three weeks later.....	Three weeks later if necessary.
Rot	Bordeaux mixture, Pyrox..	As buds are swelling or on appearance.	Just after calyx drops....	Three or four weeks later.
POTATO— Early blight	Bordeaux mixture, Pyrox..	When plants are 6 inches high	Seven to ten days later....	Two weeks later.
Late blight	Bordeaux mixture, Pyrox..	As for early blight to July.....	July 15 to 20.....	Two weeks later.
Potato Beetle	Paris green, slug shot bug death, Pyrox, Calcium arsenate	When pest appears.....	Repeat if necessary.	
RASPBERRY— Anthracnose	Bordeaux mixture, Pyrox..	Before leaves open.....	When new canes are 6 to 8 inches high	Ten days later.
Saw-fly	Paris green and arsenate of lead or hellebore.....	When pest appears.....	Repeat in three or four days	
Leaf-spot	Bordeaux mixture, Pyrox..	When leaves are half grown	Two weeks later	Two weeks later.
ROSE— Leaf-spot	Pomo dust, All in one dust, Pyrox	On first appearance of fungus	Two or three weeks later..	Repeat if necessary.
Mildew	Powdered sulphur, Pomo dust, All in one dust			
Thanasius, Black Leaf 40, Nicoufume Liquid, All in one dust				
Slug, Aphis, etc.....		On appearance of slugs, etc.	Repeat if necessary.	
STRAWBERRY— Leaf-spot	Sulphate of iron, Bordeaux mixture, Pyrox	Soon after growth begins....	Make three or four sprayings during season	The following spring spray just before blossoming and again 10 days later.
SQUASH— Aphis	Black Leaf 40	Spray under side of leaves.		
Lady Beetle	Arsenate of lead, Pyrox...	As soon as pest appears.		
TOMATO— Anthracnose	Bordeaux mixture, Pyrox..	Soon after fruit begins to set	Three weeks later.....	Three weeks later.
Leaf-blight	Whale-oil, soap and water..	Three weeks after transplanting.	Three weeks later.....	Three weeks later.
White Fly	Bordeaux mixture, Pyrox..	Spray underside of leaves thoroughly.		

VEGETABLE SEEDS

WITH GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATION

ASPARAGUS

(ROOTS READY AFTER MARCH 1ST)

One ounce to forty feet of drill; 5 lbs. per acre.
7,300 Asparagus Plants are needed to plant an acre.

CULTURE—Sow in March or April, in rows one foot apart. When two years old transplant into permanent beds, which should be well and deeply manured, and trenched to the depth of two feet. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each one foot from the edge, and allow eighteen inches between the rows; set the plants from four to six inches below the surface. If set out in autumn, topdress with six inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set out four by one and one-half feet. On the approach of winter cover with manure or compost; fork the beds early in spring and apply a dressing of salt. Cut for use the second year after planting in permanent bed. Never cut too closely. The roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die. Slugs are easily destroyed by applying air-slacked lime or Paris green.

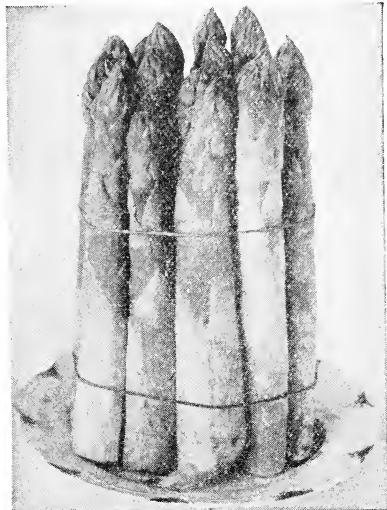
1. GIANT ARGENTEUIL—A new and entirely distinct variety that produces shoots that are very thick, green, with purple tinge, heads slightly pointed, close. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

2. COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—Pkg. 10c; ounce 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

3. WASHINGTON—This asparagus, which has been selected by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has proven to be nearly rust-free. The shoots are thick and heavy. They are long and straight, with closely folded tips. The color is rich dark green, tinted darker at the tips. It is a heavy yielder of exceptionally fine flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

4. CONOVER COLOSSAL—Of large size, tender and of excellent quality. Green shoots. Pkg. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

5. PALMETTO—It is of very large size, even and regular in growth and appearance. It is a very early sort, immensely productive and of best quality. Green shoots. Pkg. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.



Washington Asparagus

6. ASPARAGUS KNIVES—Very handy and useful for cutting Asparagus. Each 40c (postpaid, 45c).

7. ASPARAGUS ROOTS—The quickest, most satisfactory way to grow Asparagus is from the roots. \$1.50 per 100 postpaid. Not postpaid, \$1.25 per 100; \$8.50 per 1,000.

BEANS

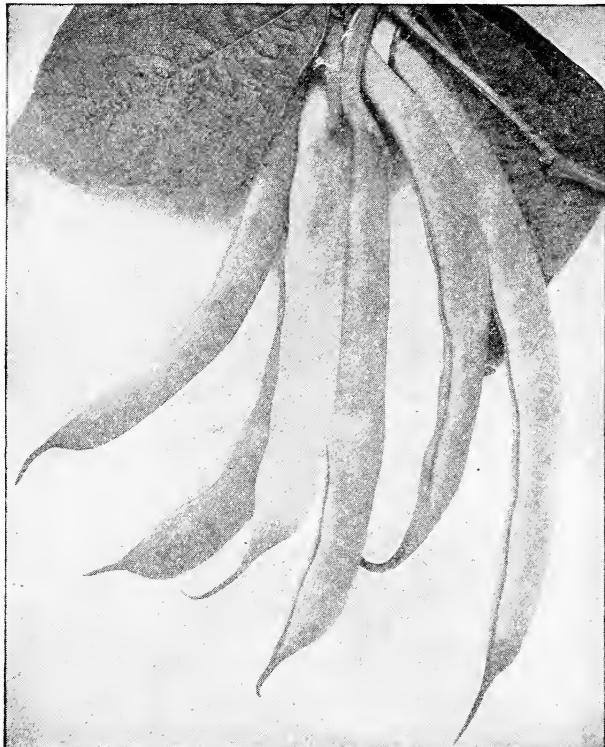
DWARF OR BUSH—GREEN PODDED VARIETIES

CULTURE—In this latitude (Columbia) sow Bush Beans from March until September. Continuous crops may be grown through the entire summer. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast plantings may be made earlier, but Bush Beans will not grow well in that section during June, July and August, so that spring and fall plantings should be made. Sow in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart, dropping a bean every 4 inches and covering 2 inches. Soil should be warm for successful germination. When about to bloom draw the earth up around the stem. Keep the soil stirred frequently, and as fast as the beans mature pick them off if you want them to stay in bearing for a long time. Quantity needed for planting—one pint for each 75 feet of row; about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushel per acre.

9. EXTRA EARLY Black Valentine—A fine extra early type of the Valentine Bean, is very resistant to cold and can be planted early and late; also resists heat well, making it a fine mid-summer bean; stands shipping fine; is used for this purpose extensively, and is planted altogether in some sections for a shipping bean. Does not wilt quickly and retains its shape and flavor for a long time after being picked. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 30c; peck \$3.00; bushel \$11.50.

8. BURPEE'S Stringless Green-Pod Bean—The most delicious flavored bean grown. Remains tender for a long time, and is stringless during all stages of growth. A fine, brittle, crisp bean; very prolific, and a vigorous, strong grower. Comes into bearing about the same as the Valentine, and continues to bear long after other bush kinds have stopped. This is one of the very best round podded bush beans, and cannot be excelled for family gardens. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 30c; peck \$3.00; bushel \$11.50.

BEANS—DWARF or BUSH



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod Beans

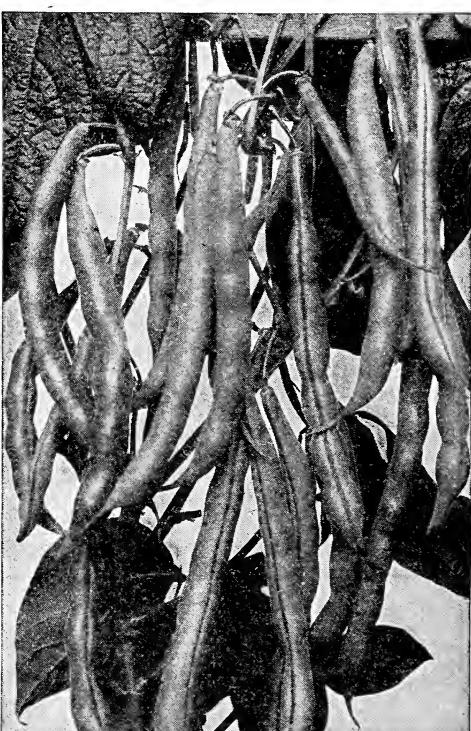
GREEN PODDED VARIETIES

- 19. KIRKLAND'S REFUGEE, OR 1,000 TO 1**—Very hardy, and for this reason a great favorite for July planting; fine to be used in the fall for pickling. The pods are long, cylindrical, green and of the best quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

- 18. EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE**—This variety without doubt is the best known and most widely planted variety in the South, and for either market or home use always gives entire satisfaction. Caution should always be used in buying this stock of beans, as large quantities of cheap stocks are sold yearly that make flat, tough, shucky pods. You can depend on Kirkland's strain to be the best that are grown. When you plant our strains you are sure of a vigorous growth, heavy bearing qualities and an abundance of finely flavored pods, well filled out and of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; peck \$2.75; bushel \$10.50.

- 11. KIRKLAND'S GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD**—Most desirable for the home-garden. The earliest and at the same time the hardiest of all green-podded sorts, producing large, handsome pods, some of which measure fully six inches in length. The pods are round, straight, brittle, tender, of the finest flavor, fleshy, and positively stringless. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; peck \$3.50; bu. \$12.

- 10. LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS**—Early, very attractive, long, fleshy pods. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.



- 12. BOUNTIFUL**—An improved Long Yellow Six Weeks. Being earlier, harder and producing better and larger pods and more of them. Pods grow to large size, are broad and fleshy; absolutely stringless, tender, of finest flavor and good appearance. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; peck \$3.50; bu. \$12.

- 13. TENNESSEE GREEN POD**—This is a very hardy Bush Bean which is noted for its tender, long pods, which are practically free from strings. It gives beautiful crops and is a longer bearer. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; peck \$2.75.

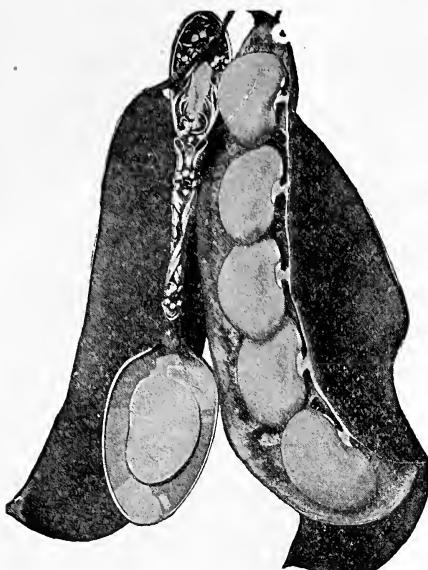
- 14. LONGFELLOW'S GREEN POD**—This bean is very extensively planted by truckers in the South, and is especially adapted to climate. It being an early variety which bears very profusely. The pods being of a long round shape and very tender. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; peck \$2.75.

WAX-PODDED VARIETIES

- 15. CURRIE'S BLACK WAX**—As near rust-proof as any variety can be. Makes pods about six inches long, beautiful golden color and a first-class shipping bean, well liked all over the South. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; peck \$4.50; bushel \$14.00.

- 16. RUST-PROOF GOLDEN WAX**—An excellent strain, rust-proof, fine flavored, and liked all over the South. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; peck \$4.50; bushel \$14.00.

- 17. PROLIFIC BLACK WAX**—An extra-early prolific strain and very similar to the old German Black Wax. Small black-seeded kind that is a heavier bearer than the old original variety. This bean will give entire satisfaction for a prolific wax kind. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; bushel \$14.00.



Henderson's Bush Lima Beans

BEANS

DWARF OR BUSH LIMAS

21. HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—Smallest but most prolific of all pure white bush varieties. Called the Bush Butter Bean of the South, being similar in appearance to the Sieva, or small pole lima, but of a true bush form. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; peck \$4.50; bushel \$14.00.

20. JACKSON'S WONDER BUSH LIMA—The most prolific of all bush limas, bearing from the earliest possible time until frost, and continually supplying quantities of delicious beans, which are bluish brown mottled in appearance. This bean will flourish in the driest weather. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; peck \$4.50; bushel \$16.00.

22. FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA—This is generally conceded to be the best of all large bush limas, making large, roundish beans, pods clustering from four to eight on the stem. You will make a mistake if you do not include some of these fine beans in your garden this spring. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; peck \$5.50.

24. BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—A large, flat variety, bearing heavy crops late in the season. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; peck \$5.50.

POLE BUTTER, OR LIMA BEANS

23. SIEVA (or Small White Pole Butter)—This is the best known pole bean planted in the South; is the most prolific bean of the lima grown. Will bear continually until frost, and makes a most excellent dry shell bean for winter use. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; peck \$4.00; bushel \$14.00.

24. DREER'S CHALLENGER—The true large Lima Pole Bean. Vigorous grower, with extra large greenish white beans. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; peck \$3.00.

25. LARGE WHITE LIMA (or King of the Garden Lima)—A fine type of the large pole butter or lima bean, making enormous pods, well filled with beans of the finest flavor. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; peck \$4.50; bushel \$17.50.

Large buyers should send list of requirements for special prices.

POLE, OR RUNNING SNAP BEANS

26. KENTUCKY WONDER (Texas Prolific, or Old Homestead)—This excellent bean is known under all three of these names, and is no doubt the best known and heaviest planted variety in existence today. Bears in about two months after planting, and if closely picked will continue to bear until frost. Pods are large, round and long, very meaty and tender. Will grow well in corn on moist land. You have no doubt grown this old favorite before and do not need to be told about it; but if you have not, do not let another planting season pass before trying this kind. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; peck \$3.25; bushel \$12.50.

27. KIRKLAND'S GENUINE CORNFIELD BEAN—A fine late or October bean that will grow well in corn. This is a well-flavored genuine cornfield bean, making pods about six inches long, and a most prolific type of this bean. Seed white. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; peck \$4.00; bushel \$13.50.

28. WHITE KENTUCKY WONDER—Similar to the Old Homestead but is earlier and covers a longer season of productivity; being white-seeded makes it also a splendid white shell bean. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; peck \$3.50; bushel \$12.75.

29. WHITE CREESEBACK—A white-seeded round green-pod Pole Bean, a prolific yielder of excellent quality. Sometimes called White Cornfield Beans. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; peck \$3.50; bushel \$12.75.



Kentucky Wonder Pole Bean.

TABLE BEETS

One ounce of seed sows sixty feet of drill; five pounds will sow an acre in drills.

CULTURE—The soil best suited to the culture of the beet is that which is rather light, provided it is thoroughly mixed with manure. If wanted very early, sow in hotbeds and transplant; but for main crop sow in the spring as soon as the ground becomes fit to work, in drills 18 inches apart and two inches deep. For winter use sow as late as July. When the plants have attained three or four inches in height, thin out so that they stand five to six inches apart. Keep free from weeds. Before freezing weather sets in, the roots may be stored in cellars or pits, same as Potatoes; dry earth thrown over them before the straw and earth covering is put on insures their keeping over winter. Be careful not to bruise them in handling.

35. DETROIT DARK RED—A fine strain of Blood Turnip, but uniform in size, and smooth, medium size, rich, red color, tender and remaining so for a long time. Good for both summer and fall use; one of the best for home use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

30. EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Round, of good size, dark red; quality good, one of the best for main crop. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

34. HALF-LONG SMOOTH BLOOD—Half-long variety of excellent flavor. Good sure cropper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

33. IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Dark red, smooth; uniform; a good variety for home use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

32. IMPROVED LONG BLOOD BEET—This is a long, smooth beet, adapted to late plantings and fine for dry weather. Root extends well down into earth where moisture is available. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

31. KIRKLAND'S EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE—The most popular market beet. Globe shaped, dark and tender; very early. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

36. CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—Very early strain of the old standard Egyptian; small tops; good shape, popular with the truckers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

37. TRUCKER'S PERFECTION BEET—The market gardener's favorite. This is an extra early round deep blood red sweet tender beet, and one that we recommend without reservation to those that like an extra early beet. This variety has a small top, and in favorable seasons is in marketable size in 6 to 7 weeks from planting. This is a very productive beet that is a good shipper and keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

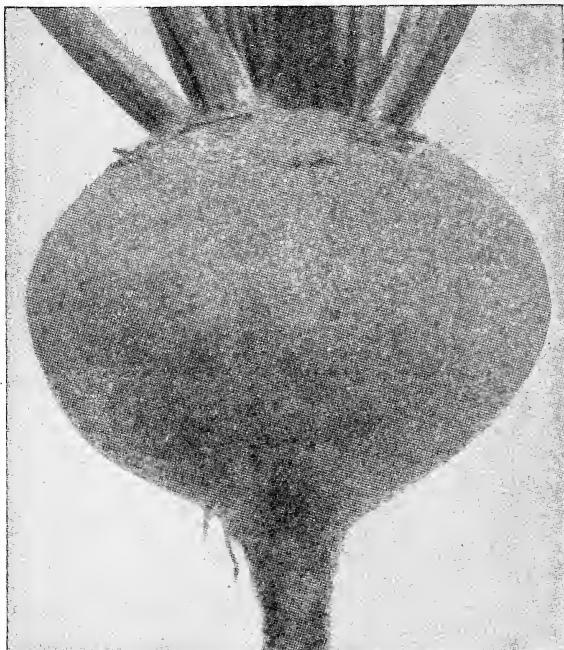
38. SWISS CHARD OR SEA KALE—A beet grown for its leaves only; the main midrib can be cooked like asparagus, the other portion of the leaf is cooked like spinach; thrives well in moist rich places and will make an abundance of delicious greens. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

BROCCOLI

41. EARLY WHITE—Closely related to the cauliflower, from which it was bred; grows taller than cauliflower; is fine for fall or spring planting and is a good sure cropper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

42. Belong to the cabbage family, making clusters of miniature cabbage heads around the main stalk; these heads are very delicious, with a flavor something like cauliflower; tops grow open like collard heads. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.



Improved Long Blood Beet.

MANGELS AND SUGAR BEETS

Use for Feeding Cattle—Sow Five lbs. Per Acre

CULTURE—Sow in April and May in thoroughly plowed, well-manured soil, in drills 2 inches deep and about 18 inches apart. Thin out to 12 inches and keep the weeds down by frequent hoeing and cultivating. Low ground is best adapted for Mangold-Wurtzel. An ever-increasing acreage is being planted for stock beets. Fattening, breeding and milk cattle do equally well on them. About one-fourth of the daily rations should be of roots. Hog cholera is prevented by their use.



39. GOLDEN TANKARD—Very hardy variety, producing large crops with little care. The root is very large and very rich in sugar, and while not sufficiently so for sugar purposes, it makes remarkably fine, rich food for stock. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

40. MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL—Very large, long red; makes fine stock feed, high in sugar content; grows well all over the South. Plant early and fertilize well and you will have abundance of feed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 80c, post-paid.

Long Red Mangel

PRATTS PREPARATIONS MEAN HEALTH



For Health and Eggs *Pratts*, Poultry Regulator

has no equal. It is the world's original poultry regulator and has been the standard for over 50 years. Not a dope or stimulant but a natural tonic supplying numerous health necessities required by heavy laying hens and breeding stock. Tones up the system, regulates bowels, aids digestion, sharpens appetite, wards off disease and increases vitality. Added to any mash it makes more eggs. Use it the year round and make bigger profits. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money back. 4 lb. packages, 50c., 12 lb. packages, \$1.40, 25 lb. pail, \$8.00, 50 lb. drum, \$5.50, 100 lb. drum, \$10.00.



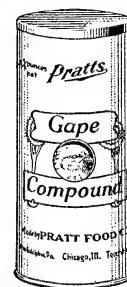
Pratts, Condition Tablets

Not only for show birds but for all fowls that are out of condition and need toning up. Valuable for treating individual birds that are "off their feed." Efficient in treating colds, liver and digestive troubles. Always keep a box at hand. 25c. and 50c. per pkg.



Pratts, Gape Compound

Made for external use. Effective and a safe and quick remedy for gapes in chicks. Use it as a preventive and avoid heavy losses from this trouble. Fully guaranteed. 25c. and 50c. pkgs.



Pratts, Powdered Lice Killer

A powerful and economical lice killer that quickly rids your fowls of these profit eating pests. Use it on the poultry, in the nests and dust boxes, etc. Also used to free horses, cows, sheep, dogs, cats, etc., from lice, fleas and other vermin. Easy, safe and effective to the highest degree.

In handy sifter top cans 25c. and 50c.



Here's What Pratts Guarantee Means

Pratts are the oldest and largest manufacturers of stock and poultry preparations in America. They have had over half a century's experience and their remedies have been in successful world-wide use on the largest and smallest flocks and herds. Therefore every Pratt Remedy is guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money will be refunded.

Pratts



Pratts, Special Compound

For all sorts of digestive troubles commonly known as "cholera," such as indigestion, diarrhea, sour crop, dysentery, etc. this remedy offers a safe, sure and quick relief. Can be used as a preventive as well as remedy. Always have a package in your poultry medicine chest. 25c. and 50c. per pkg.



POULTRY HEALTH MEANS PROFIT

Cleanliness Means Poultry Health

Pratts Disinfectant



Insures poultry health. A cheap, powerful, non-poisonous disinfectant. Four times as effective as carbolic acid. A gallon makes a barrel of disinfecting solution. Use it freely. Spray it about the poultry houses, roosts, dropping boards, nests and wherever a strong disinfectant is needed. Acts as a deodorizer, germicide, and liquid lice killer. Effective in the treatment of roup, colds and contagious diseases.

1 qt. 55c.; 2 qts. 90c.; 1 gallon \$1.50.



Pratts

Roup Remedy

(Tablets or Powder)

use it as a treatment or preventive. An easy powerful remedy with a long record of success in the treatment of colds, roup, diphtheria, catarrh, etc. Keep a box always at hand, guaranteed to give satisfaction.

25c. and 50c. pkgs.



Diarrhea Tablets For Chicks

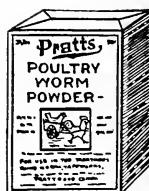
Use this in the chicks drinking water for the first ten days and you will avoid losses from white diarrhea and like bowel troubles. This is "life insurance," for chicks that will save you dollars. Very easy to use and fully guaranteed.

25c. and 50c. pkgs.

pratts

Poultry Worm Powder

Rids poultry of round, tape and thread worms, is safe, sure, easy to use and costs only a little over one cent to treat a fowl. 50c. and \$1.00 Pkgs. 25 lb. Pail, 100 lb. Bags



Pratts, Red Mite Special



is a powerful preparation put up specially to rid flocks of red mites, ticks, blue bugs, fleas and like blood sucking vermin. It should be sprayed or painted on the roosts, dropping boards, nest boxes, and in all cracks. One application is effective for months. Many times more powerful and effective than ordinary liquid lice killers.

1 quart 50c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon 90c.; 1 gallon \$1.50.



Pratts, Sore Head Chicken Pox Remedy



A safe, sure and powerful remedy that will prevent as well as cure this disease. Tones up the system, heals the sores and prevents spread of the disease. Easy to use, you should always keep a package in your chest so you can treat your hens promptly. It may mean saving your flock. 30c. and 60c. per pkg.



ointment and have a healthy flock. 30c. and 60c. per can.

Pratts, Scaly Leg Ointment

A simple, strong, guaranteed ointment, easy to apply, that will quickly cure the most stubborn case of scaly leg. Don't have lame birds that don't lay, use this

Pratts

KIRKLAND'S CABBAGE SEED

(Cabbage seed is one of our specialties, our seed are grown by the most reliable growers in the Long Island section. These seed are best adapted to this climate and no better seed can be had.)

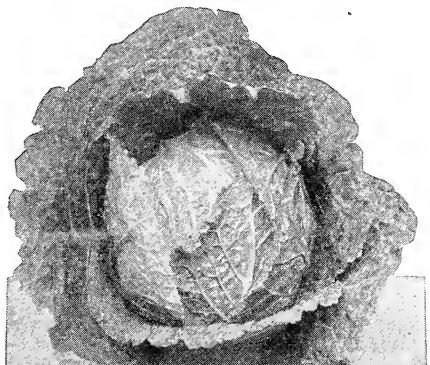
Note.—We make special prices to truckers who buy in quantities.



Charleston Wakefield

43. CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—Just a little later and larger than the Early Jersey and is fine for following this crop; both cabbage are the same shape, the greatest difference being in the size. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$2.25 per lb.

44. LATE FLAT DUTCH—This is an old variety that is too well known for describing; an extra-fine late flat-head variety that always gives splendid results, and has many friends both among home gardeners and truckers. It is well to include this with your early cabbage for late crop. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$2.50.



Early Jersey Wakefield

45. EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—A gem of a little cabbage and great favorite with home gardeners on account of its size; can be planted closer than large varieties and its size makes it the best variety for back-yard gardens where small amounts are wanted at one time. This is also a great favorite with market gardeners for an extra early crop. A good sure cropper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$2.25 per lb.

46. EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Most popular cabbage in South Texas and Gulf Coast sections for a market and shipping variety. A splendid strain of Flat Dutch, just a little later than the old-time Early Flat Dutch. Fine shipping variety for all sections. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.50.

47. EARLY WINNINGSTADT—A second early to the York, same shape, but with few outer leaves. Comes just a few days before the Jersey Wakefield. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.75.

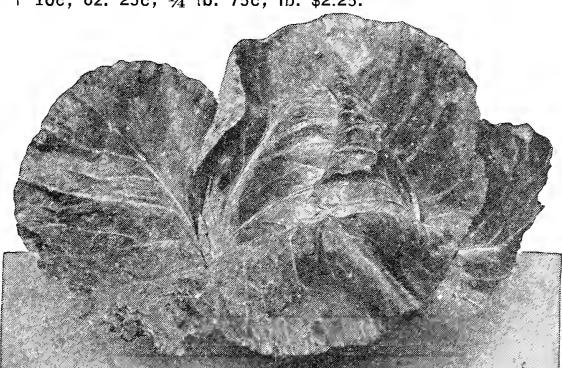
48. ALL SEASONS—A fine early flat-head cabbage, adapted to culture in all seasons of the year; a good header and keeper, making medium-sized heads; a good all-around cabbage for any purpose. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$2.75.

CULTURE—One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill, 8 ounces will give enough plants for an acre. For early spring cabbage, sow $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep from the middle of September to the middle of October, and when the plants are large enough transplant in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, leaving about 15 inches between the plants, but many successful growers are now setting them as close as 12 inches. When a supply of plants has not been secured in the fall, sow in cold frames in December, or in a gentle hotbed the last of February; give plenty of air at proper times in order to harden the plants and transplant in the open ground as soon as the weather permits. For a summer crop, sowings may be made in March until the middle of May. For winter cabbage sow Flat Dutch, Drumhead, and Savoy from middle of May to last of July, transplanting when large enough; late cabbage should be set 3 feet apart and not less than 18 inches in the row. It is useless to attempt the cultivation of this crop without deep and thorough plowing or spading and an abundance of rich, well-decomposed manure or suitable substitutes. Frequent stirring of the soil is essential especially when seasonal rains are lacking. Each time the ground is worked it should be drawn up a little more around the stem until the head begins to form, when one final, thorough cultivation should be given. Many successful gardeners grow cabbage without transplanting, sowing the seed thinly in drills or in hills, and afterwards thinning to the proper distance in the row.

49. COPENHAGEN MARKET

—Danish grown seed. Matures in 95 days. A new cabbage in enormous demand by planters everywhere. Just a few days later than Wakefield; considerably harder. Larger and has the advantage of being a round-headed type. It is practically the only round-head extra early cabbage we have, and the earliest of that class. Weighs from 10 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds at maturity. Virginia and New Jersey truckers have given this a larger acreage that formerly was devoted to Wakefield. They claim that better prices are possible from this type on account of its size. Finest imported seed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00; 5 lbs. \$2.75 per lb.

50. LATE DRUMHEAD—Another old standard variety that has held its popularity for years and is still well known and a largely planted kind; is a good solid hard header and good sure cropper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25.



Late Flat Dutch

51. SUCCESSION—This is largely a market gardener's variety, and is used mostly in the South for shipping purposes; is a large flat top variety with good color and firmness, being about twice the size of most other large sorts; premier brand seed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25.

52. SUREHEAD—A very sure header; this is a desirable cabbage of the Drumhead type for both medium and late crops. It is noticeable for uniformity of size, firmness of head, and fine texture. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

53. EARLY TRUCKER—In Early Truckee we have the best large early flat-head cabbage ever offered for planting in the South, a variety which will not only give the most satisfactory results in "home gardens," but has proven of the greatest possible value to the market gardens of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Texas and other Southern States. It suits all seasons; in fact, no cabbage we have ever seen approaches it in so many desirable qualities. Sown in spring, it makes the best summer crop. Sown in the late summer months, it makes a most desirable winter cabbage. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$2.50.

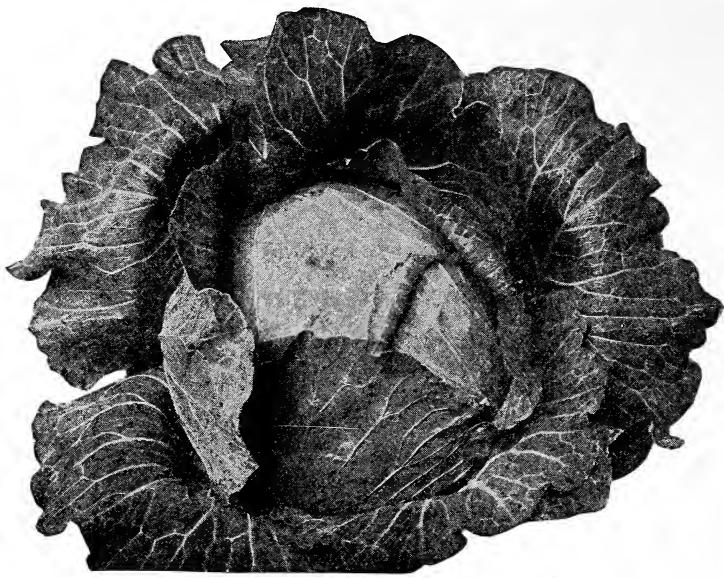
RED CABBAGE

55. MAMMOTH RED ROCK—Market gardeners will find this strain a great improvement over existing varieties. While not early, it is of the best quality, has few outside leaves, and is of the darkest red color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

54. RED ZENITH—While not so large as Mammoth Red Rock, this variety is earlier in maturing, producing a fine solid head, richly colored and of good quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

CHINESE CABBAGE

56. PE-TSAI—The value of this much advertised "Chinese or Celery Cabbage," we think, has been overestimated. In growth it resembles our Cos Lettuce somewhat, and is a very popular vegetable with the Chinese, being used both raw and boiled. It does best as a fall crop. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.



GENUINE SUREHEAD CABBAGE

COLLARDS

An old-time standby for winter greens all over the South. Well adapted to every Southern State, and is a species of cabbage, not only hardy but a vigorous and continuous grower, producing a mass of leaves and later a fairly good head. Not in its best condition until touched by frost. Seed can be sown here from early spring up to October 1st. When plants are 6 inches high transplant to open ground, setting 2 feet apart in the row. Cultivate like cabbage. Sow one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row.

57. IMPROVED WHITE CABBAGE COLLARD—This is the finest, largest, quickest growing, best flavored collard grown. It always brings the best price and the most profit because it so quickly makes a large, compact, tender growth. Makes the finest looking, quickest selling collard we have ever seen, the best of all for home or market use. This is the collard that will please everybody—the collard that everybody will soon be planting. The only collard to plant for profit. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 80c, postpaid.

58. TRUE GEORGIA—The old standard and most popular collard grown throughout the South, tall and long stemmed, good flavored and very hardy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.



FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS Order Early to Get Plants Delivered in Time

When we receive your order for these plants, we have to forward it to our growing station, which takes several days. Plants are shipped direct to you from growing station. Plants cannot be pulled or shipped when beds are wet. We sometimes have a week or ten days of continued wet weather which prevents shipment. If you do not receive your plants as soon as you expect them, you will know that weather prevents shipment. Send your order two to three weeks before you expect to set the plants and you will get them on time.

The plants when received will be somewhat wilted and have a hard stunted appearance, which will be disappointing to persons who have never used these plants before. Regardless of appearance, they will produce the crop results.

VARIETIES:—Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston or Large Wakefield, Succession and Early Flat Dutch—Prices by Parcel Post, postage paid. In lots of 100, 200, 300, or 400 plants at 50c per 100 plants; 500 plants for \$1.60; 1,000 or more at \$3.00 per 1,000 plants. Orders are filled by the 100, not 250 or 350. These prices are for even quantities of one variety to package; if you ordered 200 of one variety and 300 of another variety you would pay at the 100

Prices by Express, buyer paying express charges—in lots of 1,000 to 3,000 plants at \$2.00 per 1,000; 5,000 or more at \$1.80 per 1,000. Plants packed for express shipment, 1,000 or 2,000 plants of a variety to package, they weigh about 25 pounds per thousand plants, packed for shipment.



Danver's Half Long

CARROTS

CULTURE—Sow from February to September in light, deep, rich soil in drills 12 inches apart; plants should stand 5 inches apart in the rows; fertilize well. One ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill; 4 pounds to the acre.

59. DANVER'S HALF LONG—Rich, dark, orange colored, good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 85c; parcel post paid.

61. CHANTENAY—This is a stump-rooted variety, the best of its class. A half-long sort, unexcelled in quality and productiveness; very uniform in growth; flesh deep golden color; roots 3 inches in diameter at top and about 5 inches in length, gradually tapering in symmetrical manner to the base. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

65. OXHEART, OR GUERANDE—The best of the short-rooted thick-formed carrots. Roots 3 inches wide at top, tapering to 2 ins. in diameter at the bottom. Length about 5 to 6 inches. Roots very free from hard core and of finest quality for table use. Both skin and flesh are highly colored. Being very short they are easily pulled from the ground, where the long sorts often have to be dug or plowed out in heavy soil. This is the carrot for you to plant this year. Easily grown and entirely satisfactory for home garden or market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

60. IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—Old, well-known variety. Roots long and of deep, rich orange color. Heaviest cropping table carrot and profitable to grow for stock feed as well. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00.

62. LARGE WHITE BELGIAN CARROT (For Stock Feed Only)—The South is just beginning to appreciate the value of root crops for stock. Of these, the Belgian Carrot is an immense cropper, having produced as high as 20 tons of roots per acre. Plant on land that has previously been cultivated and worked deeply. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

HERBS

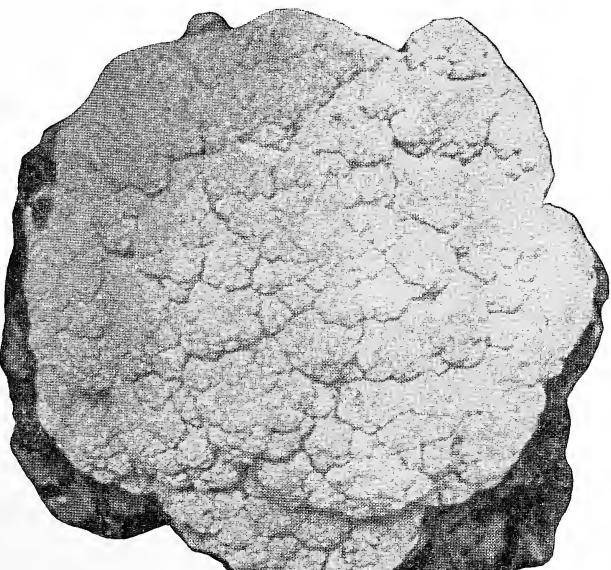
66. All gardens should have some space devoted to the more important Pot Herbs. A few varieties are grown solely for the seed produced, which is used for flavoring cakes, bread, confectionery, etc. The young stems and leaves of the plants used for flavoring may be gathered in the green state, or in the fall the entire plant may be pulled up and carefully placed in a dry room, and thus assure a winter's supply.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
ANISE —Seeds used for flavor.....	10c	15c	40c	1.50
BASIL SWEET —Culinary herb used for flavoring soups, etc.....	10c	30c	85c	3.00
CARAWAY —Cultivated for its seeds.....	10c	15c	40c	1.50
CATNIP —Leaves are used for seasoning.....	10c	30c	85c	3.00
CORIANDER —Seeds are used for flavoring.....	10c	15c	40c	1.50
DILL —Mammoth. For sowing. Seeds used for flavoring vinegar.....	10c	15c	40c	1.50
FENNELL FLORENCE —Grown for the enlarged leaf stalks.....	10c	25c	85c	3.00
FENNELL SWEET —Leaves used in sauces.....	10c	25c	85c	3.00
LAVENDER —True. For oil and distilled water.....	10c	50c	1.35	5.00
MARJORAM —Sweet. Is used for seasoning.....	10c	50c	1.35	5.00
SAGE —Broad-leaf—A culinary herb; also used in medicine.....	10c	50c	1.35	5.00
SUMMER SAVORY	10c	25c	85c	3.00
THYME —Broad-leaved English. Is used as a seasoning.....	10c	50c	1.35	5.00

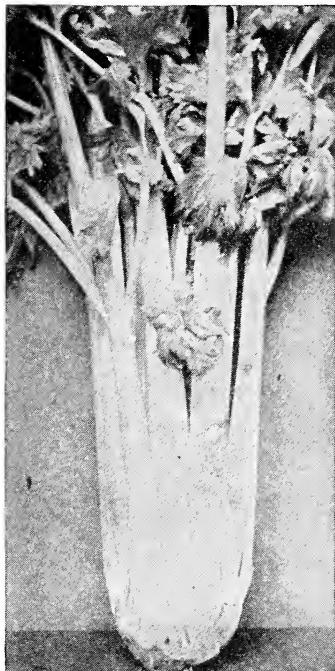
CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE—One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 4 ounces will produce enough plants to set an acre. Sow out of doors the last of September in a carefully-prepared bed $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep, rolling or treading the surface if the weather be dry, and transplant into cold frames for protection during the winter; or in a gentle hotbed in November, transplanted into cold frames, and set in the field early in April, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, allowing 18 inches between the plants. While in the frames the plants must be kept free from slugs, and if they appear, the soil and plants should receive a light sprinkling of lime. For a late crop, sow from the 15th of April to the 1st of July, transplanting in the same way as winter cabbage, and giving, if possible, rich, moist bottom land. The beds must be well weeded, and too much attention cannot be given to watering in dry seasons, as the leaves will droop, and the plant suffer seriously if this is neglected. The heads are blanched by drawing the leaves together and tying closely with raffia or strips of other soft material. They must always be cut before the "curd" begins to split and open into branches.

63. SNOWBALL—Probably the earliest variety, and like our Thoroughbred White Bouquet, is as equally celebrated. We recommend both selections unreservedly, but find that in different sections preference is often shown for one or the other, owing to the effects of various soils and climates. The Snowball is characterized by symmetry of head, beautiful color and shortness of stem. Pkt. 25c and 50c; oz. \$3.00; 2 ozs. \$5.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$9.00; lb. \$35.00. Postpaid.



Snowball



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

CELERY

CULTURE—One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 4 ounces will produce enough plants to set an acre. The cultivation of celery in a hot climate is attended with some difficulty, but while Southern celery is rarely so large as that grown in colder sections, it is not surpassed by any in firmness of grain and delicacy of flavor. Sow from April to July not more than $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch deep in a moist place, lightly rolling or pressing the surface after sowing to facilitate germination. If the seed bed is very finely pulverized, the seeds may be simply scattered over the surface and then pressed into soil with the hand or back of spade, the whole bed then covered with old bags until the seeds germinate.

EARLY SELF-BLANCHING VARIETIES

64. **GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING**—This is the most popular with all Southern market gardeners, and is far superior to all other sorts. Compact in growth, large stalks, and a beautiful rich golden yellow. Crisp and tender and free from stringiness. Our Golden Self-Blanching Celery Seed is grown for use in France by the originator, and can be depended upon for great purity and exceeding fine quality. We do not recommend the American grown stock, as it usually proves very unsatisfactory for a marketing variety, being pithy and thoroughly unreliable in most cases. Pkt. 25c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$7.00.

65. **WHITE PLUME**—Once a popular variety, because it does not require banking as other celeries do, on account of the stalks, portions of the inner leaves and heart being naturally white. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

WINTER KEEPING VARIETIES

67. **GIANT PASCAL**—A deep green selection from the Golden Self-Blanching, and especially adapted to Southern cultivation. The stalks are very large, thick, solid, crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

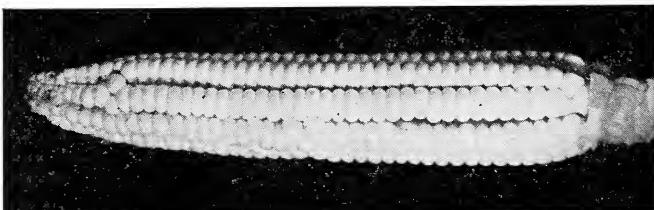
68. **WINTER QUEEN**—An exceptionally fine winter variety and especially recommended for its long keeping qualities. The stalks are of medium height, solid, crisp and of good flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

CELERIAC

CULTURE—One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill 4 ounces will produce enough plants to set an acre. Sow in drills $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch deep and 18 inches apart. This is a species of celery grown for its roots, which are really delicious when properly prepared, and also useful for flavoring soups, stews, etc. This vegetable has been quite neglected by Southern gardeners, but we can assure our readers it needs only an introduction to win universal favor. Cultivation is the same as for celery, except that no trenching or hilling is required. The size and quality of the roots depend upon the cultivation, and the ground should be frequently worked until the roots are full grown.

69. **GIANT PRAGUE**—This is the best and one of the largest varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

SWEET or SUGAR CORN



75. **GOLDEN BANTAM**—An extra early sweet corn of very sweet and tender qualities; can be planted earlier than other sweet corns; small ear of golden yellow color, bears two and three ears to the stalk. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

76. **EARLY WHITE EVERGREEN**—An early variety of Stowell's Evergreen type, pure white kernel, deep grains and delicious in flavor; a very desirable corn for market gardeners, canners and home gardeners. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. 10 lbs. \$2.50.

77. **STOWELL'S EVERGREEN**—This is the universal sugar corn. It makes large, well filled ears, bears abundantly on good soil; and the ears remain in the green state for a long time; deep-grained and very sweet. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

78. **COUNTRY GENTLEMAN**—One of the richest and most popular late sweet corns, has a good sized ear with small cob, long slender grains, and is especially recommended for home gardeners. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Stowell's Evergreen

POP CORN

79. **PEARL**—The most popular of all pop corns, a good yielder. Corn pops pure white and of good quality. Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

80. **QUEEN'S GOLDEN**—A very handsome yellow pop corn, large grains; pops perfectly white, and of good flavor. Generally yields four ears to the stalk. Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

81. **HOWLING MOB**—A large-eared fine second early corn. About the same season as Early Giant. The kernels are small in size, of delightful flavor and make a most attractive appearance. Of the highest value for market gardeners and equally good for the garden. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

KIRKLAND'S GARDEN CORN

CULTURE—Plant early corn in rich and well-manured ground from March to middle of April. Sugar corn in May, if ground is warm. Cultivate frequently. Plant a piece about every two or three weeks to get a succession of roasting ears. The early varieties can be planted as late as July for late roasting ears. One quart plants 200 hills, eight quarts per acre.

70. ADAMS EXTRA EARLY—The earliest sweet corn in cultivation, makes a small ear and stalk, can be planted close together, and is used by our market gardeners to catch the early market. Shelled—Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

71. ADAMS EARLY—Similar to Adams Extra Early, but a little later and very much larger ears, earlier and hardier than sugar corn; a profitable corn for truckers. Shelled—Lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

CRESS

82. WATER CRESS—To be sown in the spring along edges of creek or pond. Only one sowing is necessary, as it increases and perpetuates itself; make a splendid salad and is considered quite a delicacy by a great many. Pkt. 10c.

CUCUMBER

CULTURE—Cucumbers are very tender, and should not be planted until all danger of frost is past and the ground becomes warm. If planted earlier than this they should be protected. Plant in hills 4 feet apart each way. Quantity of seed required—One ounce to 60 hills; about two pounds per acre.

83. KIRKLAND'S EARLY FORTUNE—A great favorite with Florida truckers, with fine dark green color, holding this color for a long time. A favorite for shipping to Northern markets. Nice, plump, crisp cucumber, with all good features for both home and shipping purposes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

84. WHITE SPINE—A deep dark white-spine cucumber that will hold its color for a long time. This makes it a desirable shipping variety, as the color lasts several days after reaching Northern markets. This is a very early sort, and with proper cultivation will produce all perfect specimens. Our strain will be found to be satisfactory for every purpose both for home garden and shipping. This cucumber will satisfy. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

85. EARLY GREEN CLUSTER—Bearing in clusters of two and three. If fruit is picked will continue to bear throughout entire season. A fine deep green fruit. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

86. IMPROVED LONG GREEN—An old-time favorite in the South, making extra-long slim fruit that will hold color until well matured. A fine, nice brittle, well-flavored cucumber. Good for planting during all seasons of the year. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00.

87. JAPANESE CLIMBING—This is a climbing variety, vines attaining twice the length of the ordinary sorts. These can be trained to climb on fences or trellises, which will save space where it is limited. Fine variety for small gardens and where only a few vines are wanted. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.65.

FERTILIZERS FOR LAWN AND GARDEN

Every Garden Needs NITRAGIN, the 3-in-1 Bacteria Fertilizer for Peas, Sweet Peas and Beans.

72. ADAMS IMPROVED EARLY—An improved strain of the Early Adams, with larger and more uniform ears and deeper grains; perhaps a few days later in maturing than Early Adams. Shelled—Lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

73. TRUCKER'S FAVORITE—As name implies, this is the favorite with all market gardeners and truckers, following close to Early Adams in maturity; it is larger in ears, deeper in grain, and a sure crop; a sweet and palatable corn. Trucker's Favorite is considered the best early market corn grown. Shelled—Lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

74. KIRKLAND'S SOUTHERN SNOWFLAKE—A beautiful large eared corn with deep, soft pure white grains, almost as early at Trucker's Favorite, but grains and ears larger; a very desirable market corn for main crop. Lb. 30c; peck \$2.00.

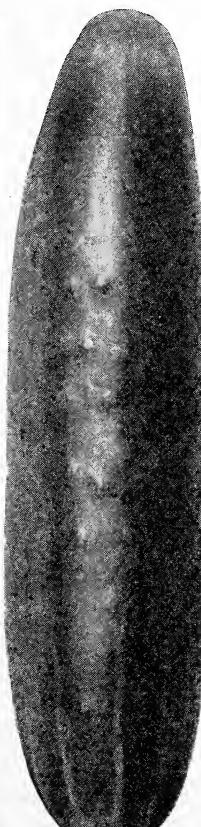
Likes Way Seeds Are Packed

Toano, Va.

Gentlemen:—

Your seeds received all in first class order—they certainly were packed good and check out O. K. I suppose you are shipping my potato plants by express. Certainly hope they are as good as you sent us last year. Have you peppers this late.

MRS. M. W. M.



88. EVERBEARING—A fine cucumber, growing in bushy form, and a distinct kind from all others. The vine produces early, and continues to do so until very late. Full matured fruits may be seen on vine while still blossoming, but these should be picked when too old to eat. Small ones make excellent pickling cucumbers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.35.

89. SOUTHERN PICKLE—This variety has been grown and selected to produce numbers of small fruits just the proper size for pickling purposes, and when full grown are of a nice size for this purpose. This variety gives much better satisfaction than the use of immature fruits of other sorts. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35.

90. GHERKIN, OR BURR CUCUMBER—Small, round and prickly; used only for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c. By express, oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

91. DAVIS PERFECT—This is an early variety and makes long symmetrical fruit of deep green color, which it retains for a long time; considered one of the best table varieties, and is much thought of by our truckers; highly recommended. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

DILL

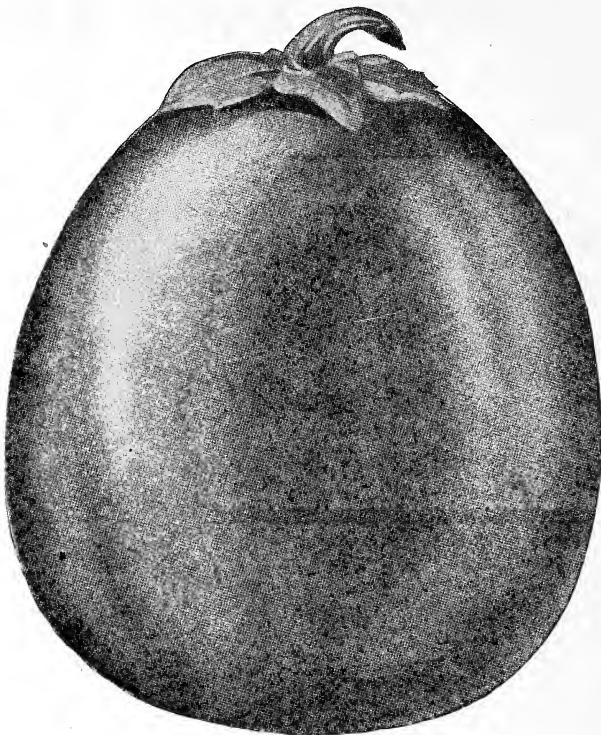
92. DILL—An annual of aromatic odor and warm pungent taste. Its seeds are used for seasoning, but its largest use is for making Dill pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25. Parcel post paid.

EGG PLANT

CULTURE—Sow in February or March. When 2 inches high transplant to pots or good rich soil, and in May to 3-foot rows in deep, rich loam. One ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants.

93. BLACK BEAUTY—This is the earliest and best of all large fruited Egg Plants. The large fruits are thick and of the most attractive form. The skin is a rich, lustrous purplish black, and it is entirely free from spines or thorns. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; parcel post paid.

94. NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE—The old standard variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25. Parcel post paid.



New York Improved Purple Egg Plant

ENDIVE

One Ounce Will Sow 200 Feet of Drill—Sow about the middle of May, and for succession in June and July. When the plants are two or three inches high, thin them out or transplant into moderately rich and rather light soil, one foot apart. When nearly full grown, and before they are fit for the table, they should be blanched by tying the leaves loosely together.

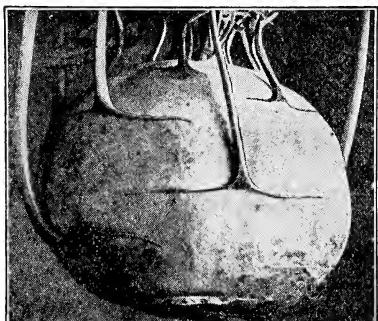
98. GREEN CURED—The hardiest variety, beautifully curled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.00. Parcel post paid.

KALE

CULTURE—Sow from 2 to 3 lbs. to the acre, one ounce to 200 feet of drill. Make excellent greens for spring and winter use. Sow in March or September in drills or broadcast.

96. DWARF GREEN CURLLED—Very hardy; leaves curled. The best variety for fall sowing. Stands all winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 60c. Parcel post paid.

97. TALL CURLLED SCOTCH—A beautiful curled tall growing variety. Also fine for spring planting. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.00. Parcel post paid.



Early Vienna Kohl-Rabi

Kohl-Rabi

95. EARLY WHITE VIENNA—This is the best and the earliest variety for table use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50. Parcel post paid.

LEEK

CULTURE—Leek is generally considered superior to onions for soup-flavoring, etc. Sow as early as practicable in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil in drills half an inch deep. When six or eight inches high, trim off the tops and roots, and transplant to rows one foot apart and six inches apart in the row, setting them three or four inches deep and earthing up as they grow, so that the necks will become well blanched. May also be sown in cold-frames in September, and the young plants transplanted in the fall or early spring to where they are to remain. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.



Large American Flag Leek

107. —LARGE AMERICAN FLAG—This is the standard variety generally used. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c, postpaid.

KIRKLAND'S LETTUCE SEED

CULTURE—Lettuce is easy to grow, but requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation and plenty of water to give it that quick-growth on which depends its tenderness and flavor. They may be had at all seasons of the year. For a succession sow every three weeks. Sowings may be made in open ground early in the spring and the plants thinned out. For fall use, sow in July and August. Fall sowings of hardy kinds should be made in September; protect with straw or litter and they will head up in the spring, or transplant 9 inches apart under glass or canvas to head up in the winter. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants; 3 ounces will make plants enough for an acre.

99. BIG BOSTON—The heads of this variety are extremely firm and solid. This fine variety is grown exclusively in some sections for shipping purposes, and has given best of satisfaction. Inside bleached fine white; very crisp and nicely flavored. Favorite shipping lettuce. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50. Special price in quantities.

100. ICEBERG—A Winner for the Home Garden. One of the very best cabbage varieties for summer heading. Heads are so compact and solid they seldom go to seed. Inside is thoroughly blanched and of the finest flavor. Leaves broad, slightly crumpled and border finely frilled. Good for home and market garden. Crispness is retained in hottest and driest weather. Of strong growth, suitable for early and later plantings. Ready for table in 55 to 60 days. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75. Special price in quantities.

101. NEW YORK, OR WONDERFUL—The plants are extra large and produce heads of immense size with the leaves closely folded; inner portion blanches easily, and leaves are always crisp and tender. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00.

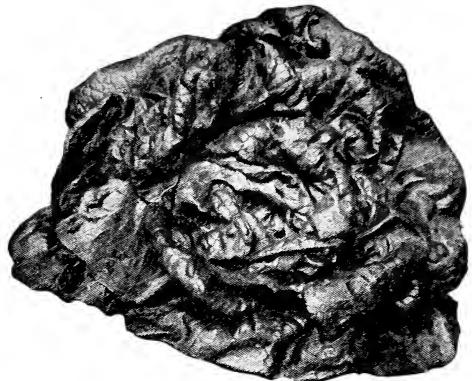
102. ROMAINE, OR COS—Trianon is by far the best of the Cos, or Romaine, varieties. These are becoming very popular; they have a distinct, pleasing flavor. The long, spoon-shaped leaves form oval-shaped heads, and are easily blanched by gathering the outer leaves at the top and loosely tying them with soft string several days before wanted for the table. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

103. MAY KING—This valuable new Lettuce is, without any question, one of the best Lettuces on the list for early spring planting in the open ground. The heads are six to seven inches in diameter, of a clear light green, the outer leaves being slightly tinged with brown, the inner being clear, bright yellowish, with very rich, oily flavor. It is an excellent market sort, the round, compact heads being so solid that they carry extremely well. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

104. GRAND RAPIDS—Among the curled leaved lettuces there is no better for forcing, and it does splendidly outdoors if sown in the fall or early in the spring. It does not form heads, but makes a large compact cluster crimped around the edges; crisp and tender. One of the earliest lettuces to grow under glass. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

105. CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—Good for open ground planting at all seasons in the South. Fine variety for market gardeners and shippers. Heads large and solid, the inside bleaching to a beautiful cream yellow when properly grown. The pure strain of this variety can be distinguished by the small spots on the outer leaves. Our stock is strictly high-grade and of the purest strain. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

106. EARLY WHITE CABBAGE—This is the best all-around lettuce in cultivation. Does well for early spring, summer and fall planting. Makes fine, large, solid heads with blanched hearts. Crisp and tender. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.



Big Boston Lettuce

ATTENTION TRUCK GROWERS: We make a specialty of Truck Growers' Seeds. Write us for prices for seed in large quantities.

KIRKLAND'S SEEDS give larger and better yields. Plant them!



Early White Cabbage Lettuce

FREE DELIVERY

Packets, Ounces or Quarter-Pounds, of all seeds excepting Beans, Corn and Peas ordered at list prices, will be sent FREE by Mail or Express.



Kirkland's Selected Watermelons

CULTURE—One ounce is sufficient for a row of a 100 feet in hills; 2 or 3 pounds will plant an acre in hills. A rich but light and well-drained soil is needed to produce the best results. Plant the seeds 1 inch deep from April to June in hills not less than 8 feet apart each way. Avoid planting until the warm weather has become settled, as the vine will never thrive if checked by cold, and it really pays to use the seed more lavishly than indicated above. Watermelon seeds have so many enemies that defective stands are almost the rule rather than the exception, and sometimes the delay from replanting means failure of crop; no matter how many seeds are put in the hill, they should each be pushed in separately in order to guard against a bird or other destroyer making a clean sweep of the pocket. After the first plowing, cultivation must be shallowed and the crop "laid by" as soon as the ground is well covered.

117. KIRKLAND'S DIXIE—The size is large, specimens weighing 50 pounds being not infrequent. The flesh is scarlet, very fine and extra firm. The rind, though thin, is a good keeping quality. One of the best shipping melons grown, often producing on a single vine 6 to 8 large oblong shaped melons, of a dark green color, striped lighter green. Black seed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 5 lbs. \$4.25; 10 lbs. \$8.00.

118. TOM WATSON—In the South there are two classes of Watermelon—first, a thin rind table melon; second, a tough rind shipping melon. Watson belongs to the latter class; and while it does not compare in quality with Kleckley Sweets, it has proved wherever shipped to be a good eating melon—in fact, superior to any other of its class. The melons measure 18 to 24 inches. Brown seeds, with green rind. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 5 lbs. \$4.25; 10 lbs. \$8.00.

118½. KLECKLEY SWEET—No other melon has ever attained such popularity for home use and nearby markets. This is a perfect melon for that purpose. Its eating qualities leave nothing to be desired. Vines strong and vigorous; melons medium to large in size. Oblong. The melons grow 18 to 24 inches in length; 10 to 12 inches through. Skin a very rich, dark green color; white seeds.

119. GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—This melon made Georgia famous as the finest melon-growing State. In no place in the world are finer, sweeter melons grown than the Rattlesnake. 60 to 75-pound Rattlesnake melons are nothing unusual. Light green with dark green stripes; red meat, with white seed tipped with black. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 5 lbs. \$4.25; 10 lbs. \$8.00.

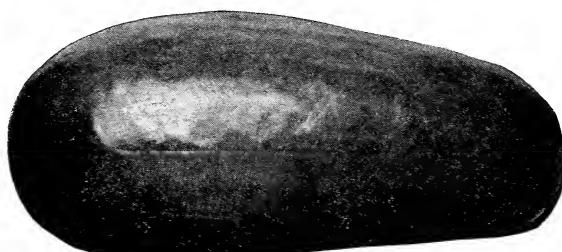
120. ALABAMA SWEETS—A splendid combination melon for shipping, market or home use. In general appearance much like Florida Favorite, but average much larger and has slightly darker markings. Sells on sight in either Southern or Northern markets. Early, bright scarlet flesh, fine grain, solid, sweet and free from stringiness. Light brown seed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 5 lbs. \$4.25; 10 lbs. \$8.00.



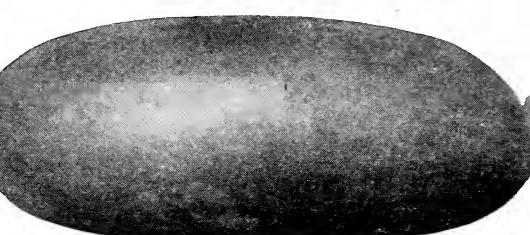
Tom Watson



Kirkland's Dixie



Halbert Honey



122. FLORIDA FAVORITE—This variety originated with one of the most extensive melon growers of Florida. A beautiful melon, with dark and light green exterior; shape oblong; flesh bright crimson, crisp and deliciously sweet. A good shipper. White seed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 5 lbs. \$4.25; 10 lbs. \$8.00.

123. IRISH GREY—The size is uniform and large. Color of rind yellowish gray and almost as tough as that of the Citron. Ripens earlier than Watson and will keep in good condition for a long time after pickling. Very prolific and a good shipper. A fine market sort. White seed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$5.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00.

124. EXCEL—This is the shippers' melon. It is well adapted to Southern conditions, and for a shipping melon it can't be beat. The rind is tough, being a heavy cropper. It is a large, long dark green melon with faint stripes. Flesh red, crisp, solid, and a wonderful medium early shipper. White, black and brown seeds. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 5 lbs. \$4.25; 10 lbs. \$8.00.

125. KOLB'S GEM—The melons are large, of a thick oval blocky form; skin in dark and light-green stripes. Flesh bright red, but coarse and of poor quality. Splendid for shipping and keeps well. Black seed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

126. MOUNTAIN SWEET—An old variety but still the standard of excellence for quality; fruit oval, long and very dark green rind; meat red, sweet, with black seeds. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

127. CAROLINA BRADFORD—The Bradford is one of the best melons for home use and nearby markets, but we do not recommend it for shipping long distances. It is a favorite above all others in sections where it has been grown. It makes a strong healthy vine and very productive. The melons are large, elongated; rind dark green, with darker stripe; flesh red, remarkably tender and sweet. An excellent melon for home use. White seed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10.

128. HARRIS EARLIEST—The earliest variety grown and exceptionally large for so early a melon; handsome, uniformly of long oval shape and of first-class quality. Not only desirable for home use, but fine for shipping. Black seed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

129. COLE'S EARLY—One of the earliest, but small size. It is very prolific, producing nearly round melons with dark green rind mottled with lighter stripes. Flesh bright red and crisp. A good variety for growing in the Northern States. Black seed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10.

121. HALBERT HONEY—A Texas melon. It greatly resembles the Kleckley Sweets, but is of darker color, more even, and regular in shape. Cannot be shipped great distances, as the rind is very brittle, but it is unsurpassed for home markets and family use. It grows from 15 to 30 inches long, is dark green, slightly ridged and blunt at the blossom and stem ends. White seeds tipped at stem with black. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00.

MUSKMELONS, or CANTALOUPES

One Ounce Will Plant 50 Hills; 2 or 3 Pounds in Hill per Acre.

CULTURE — Melons thrive best in a rich, light soil. Plant early in May, when the ground has become warm and dry, in hills six feet apart each way for muskmelons, eight feet for watermelons. Previous to sowing the seed, mix a few shovelfuls of well-rotted manure in each hill, and plant in each 12 to 15 seed; after all danger of the bugs is over, thin out to three plants per hill. When about one foot long, pinch off the tips to make them branch, as it strengthens the growth of the vines and makes the fruit mature earlier. Give plenty of water and feed liquid manure occasionally. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing on pieces of sod in a hotbed, and when warm enough transplant to open ground.

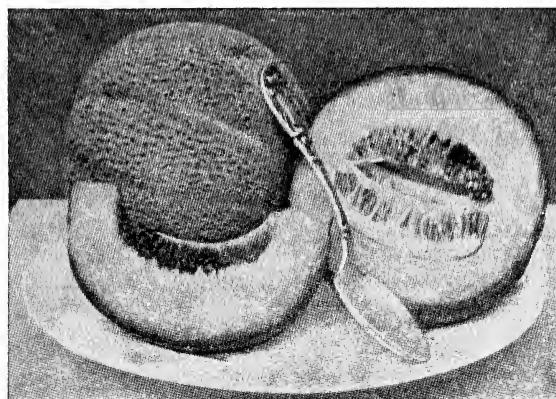
108. EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—Matures in 70 days; green meat. Earliness is the feature that popularizes this melon. Size is small, about that of Rocky Ford. Its fruit is finely flavored and appetizing in looks. Is round, slightly flattened at the ends and netted. Good for shipping, especially for early market. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

109. OSAGE, OR MILLER'S CREAM—A rather large, main crop, oval slightly ribbed and well covered with a shallow, melon of very superior quality; fruit dark green, gray netting; flesh rich orange-salmon, exceedingly thick, with a small seed cavity. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; postpaid. By express, 1 lb. 85c; 5 lbs. and over, 75c. per lb.

110. KNIGHT—This is a splendid shipping melon. Somewhat earlier than Rocky Ford; medium sized, uniform in shape. Well netted, thick green flesh, and good quality. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

111. KIRKLAND'S IMPROVED ROCKY FORD—This new strain of Rocky Ford of ours differs from all others in that it is solidly and deeply netted throughout. It is almost impossible to get any "slick" cantaloupes with this strain, so thoroughly and deeply it is netted. It has thick salmon flesh, very small seed cavity and comparatively few seeds. Ripens evenly from stem to blossom, and is also the most regular in size and shape of all, the melons in a well-cultivated crop being almost as nearly alike as peas in a pod. If you are a cantaloupe shipper, you know that advantage. We cannot recommend this strain of Rocky Ford too highly. For home garden it has no equal, and as a shipper it cannot be beat. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

112. HONEY-DEW — Too much cannot be said for this fine melon, and we are anxious for all our customers to become acquainted with it. This is a cross between the African Casaba and the Rocky Ford, flesh is light green and sweet as honey. The rind is straw color, very smooth and hard as the rind of a winter squash. It is a good shipper, selling at from fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents per crate more than any other melon on the market. The average size of the melon is six inches in diameter and seven to eight inches in length, weighing five to six pounds. It matures about ten days later than the Rocky Ford and is very prolific. The melons will keep for several weeks and those maturing late may be kept until Christmas. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; lb. \$2.00.

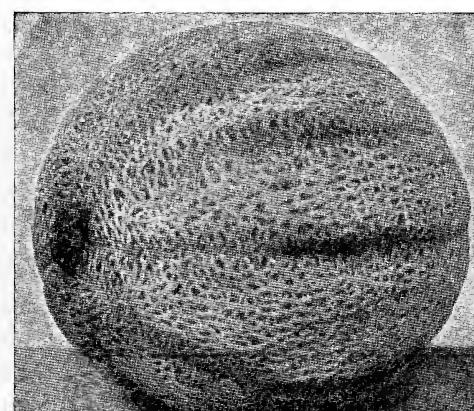


113. POLLACK 10-25 SALMON TINTED—The latest improved shipping type of the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, bringing the highest prices everywhere. The flesh is of delightfully rich aromatic flavor not excelled by any other kind. This is the most rust-resistant variety known, remaining green and thrifty under favorable conditions when others die. The melons run uniform in size and shape, and the flesh is unusually firm and deep, with a small seed cavity, making this an exceptionally good shipper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

114. BANANA MUSK-MELON—We have the true Banana Muskmelon with its fine banana-like flavor. Just think of melons 24 to 31 inches long! The Banana will grow and make on poorer land than any other variety and will stand summer sun without injury and furnish you melons long after all other varieties are gone. It should be in every home garden in the South, both for its fine eating qualities and for late use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.75.

115. PINK-MEATED ROCKY FORD (or Burrell Gem)—This melon has a variety of names and is a good one for either shipping or home use. While the meat or flesh is known as "pink-meated," in color it is really an orange-yellow. These melons are heavy in weight owing to the thick meat, which is firm and solid, more so than other varieties, and has become quite a favorite with many as a shipper. Netting is rather coarse and prominent as compared with other Rocky Ford strains, but it is an all right melon either for shipment or home use, and is growing in popularity every season. Seed cavity is exceedingly small, with thick, firm flesh or meat of the very best flavor. The only objection to this variety is a tendency to split at blossom end in rainy weather. Genuine Rocky Ford, Colorado-grown seed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.10.

116. TIP TOP—This variety has for a long time been one of the standard and popular varieties. Probably no other melon is more universally used than Tip Top. Is not a good shipper but for home use or near-by markets is a good one, having a delicious flavor, well netted, slightly oval, thick orange-color flesh, is very juicy and grows very large. We saw some melons last year weighing ten to fifteen pounds, and selling for as much as 60c to 75c. We are quite sure of our strain this year. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; postpaid. By express, 1 lb. 85c; 5 lbs. and over, 75c per pound.



Rocky Ford

Use
BLUE RIBBON
SHEEP MANURE
for
All Purposes

No Trash —
All Fertilizer

ONIONS

CULTURE—Onions are grown from seeds and also from bulbs, called Sets. To grow onions from seed, plant in the open in early spring rather thickly, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep in rows 18 inches apart, and later thin the plants to from 3 to 5 inches apart, and keep well cultivated. When grown this way 1 ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row; 6 pounds to the acre. If Sets for planting the following spring are desired, sow the seed in March or April in wide rows, 20 to 40 pounds to the acre. When the tops die in the summer remove and store only the small Sets, spreading them thinly in a dry place, using the larger size for eating or pickling purposes. Onions require rich soil, and a liberal supply of manure from the poultry-house is very beneficial. But probably the most satisfactory way for the small home-gardener to grow early green onions is from the Sets. These may be put out in the spring, in March or April or in the fall, in September and October, 3 inches apart in rows 1 foot or more apart. One pound will set about 75 feet of row. Fertilize well and keep well cultivated.

Growing Onion Sets from Seed—To grow onion sets, sow in broad, wide rows, in March or early in April, 40 to 50 pounds per acre, and keep clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, buttons or sets, to a dry place, spread them out thinly on trays made of laths, piling the trays one on top of another, separated by blocks, so that the air can circulate freely between them. The larger sets should be sold for pickling, and only the smallest retained for planting.

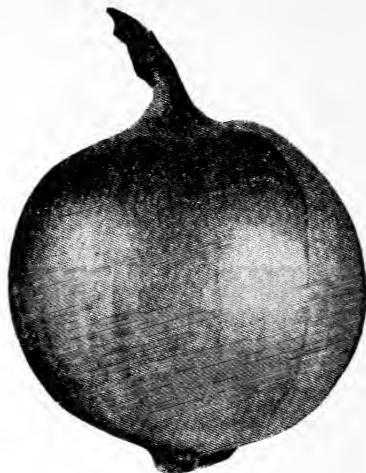
130. LARGE RED WEATHERSFIELD—The best known red variety. Grown to a large size, flattened on ends, but thick. A very hardy, solid and good keeping onion. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

131. SILVER SKIN, OR WHITE PORTUGAL—Flesh and skin pure white; flavor mild and sweet. Grows to a good size and ripens early and evenly. Makes a good onion for bunching; for table use, and for pickling purposes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, postpaid.

132. YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—The best known and most largely grown onion. Grows to good size, and ripens solid and heavy. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

133. EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL—The quickest growing of all white sorts, makes large pearly onions. Tender, mild and of excellent flavor. Seed can be sown thickly in the spring; sets raised and planted out in fall, and large onions will be ready in spring, before any other variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

134. PRIZE TAKER OR SPANISH KING—A very large onion, mild and fine grained; of globe shape, with light, straw-colored skin; requires a season to develop to full size. Frequently sown in hot-beds and transplanted. By this method immense onions are produced. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.60, postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.50.



Yellow Globe Danvers

ONION SETS

Prices on Onion Sets Fluctuate. Current Prices on Request.

- 135. **YELLOW DANVERS**—Qt. 25c; pk. \$1.50; bushel of 32 lbs. \$4.00.
- 136. **RED WEATHERSFIELD**—Qt. 25c; pk. \$1.50; bushel of 32 lbs. \$4.00.
- 137. **SILVER SKIN**—Qt. 25c; pk. \$1.50; bushel of 32 lbs. \$4.00.
- 138. **AUSTRALIAN BROWN**—Qt. 25c; pk. \$1.50; bushel of 32 lbs. \$4.00.

OKRA

Dwarf Green Prolific Okra.

143. WHITE VELVET OKRA—A standard variety throughout the South for home use and local shipment. We have a specially fine, early, very round, smooth-podded strain of medium size, the pods being almost altogether free from ridges and is not prickly to the touch. This strain of the White Velvet we find to be the very best of all the white varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

MUSTARD

CULTURE—Sow in any good garden soil thickly in drills $\frac{1}{4}$ to 16 inches apart. Give good cultivation and keep free from weeds and grasses. Mustard leaves are large enough for salad in about four weeks from sowing, and may be cut. Sow seed from January to April and in early fall.

139. CHINESE MUSTARD—We have sold this variety for years, and it has always given complete satisfaction. Leaves are about twice as large as those of the Southern Curled, and are smoother. Leaves remain tender and in condition for a long time. Pkt. 10c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

140. GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED—This is an old and well-known variety, used in the South for years. Is used for salads, like lettuce, and for boiling. Leaves are a beautiful green and are very crinkly or curled. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 75c, postpaid.

141. WHITE MUSTARD—The seed of this variety are used for medicinal purposes and for making commercial mustard as sold by grocers; also used in pickling. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 75c, postpaid.

142. OSTRICH PLUME—This is an extremely curled variety of medium growth, making the finest quality salad. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 75c.



Giant Southern Curled

OKRA--Continued

144. COKER'S PEDIGREED OKRA—This distinct green-podded Okra is by far the best variety for market and shipping purposes, being used by many Southern truckers almost exclusively for this purpose. The original strain as originally introduced has been greatly improved, and its productiveness is simply wonderful, the pods starting to shoot out within 3 or 4 inches from the bottom of the stalks, and the whole plant is covered with them to the height of a man's head (5 to 6 feet). Pods of an intensely dark green color, of unusual length, frequently 9 to 10 inches long. Are very slim and do not harden up as is usually the case with other varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 50c, postpaid.

145. DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC—The pods impart fine flavor and consistency to soups and stews, besides being very palatable when stewed and served like a dish of Asparagus. Its pods can be easily dried for winter. So delicious is the flavor that when once used it will be grown every year in Northern as in Southern gardens. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 50c.

146. IMPROVED LONG GREEN—A very desirable sort for market gardeners; of medium height; very handsome; bears long pods, which remain tender a long time and are free from hard ridges. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 50c.

PARSLEY

CULTURE—A fine garnishing plant. Easy to grow. Should be sown both in fall and early spring in thin drills about 15 inches apart. Can also be grown in pots for home use where the demand is light. Makes a fine market gardener's crop. Always a good demand for this from hotels and restaurants.

198. SPECIAL DOUBLE CURLLED MOSS—A fine strain, double curled, that makes about the best appearance of any variety. Easy to grow and the best popular kind. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c.

You, Too, Can Have the Same Success with Kirkland's Seeds

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 15, 1927.

B. B. Kirkland Seed Co.,
Columbia, S. C.

Gentlemen:

I see in the Herald where you have purchased the business in Augusta formerly operated by N. L. Willet Seed Co. This is good news to me as well as a great many of my friends whom I have talked to. Augusta needs a good seed store and we know we will have one now.

I live a few miles from Augusta and have ordered seed from you a great many times and wish to say I have found them all you claim. This is one customer for your Augusta store.

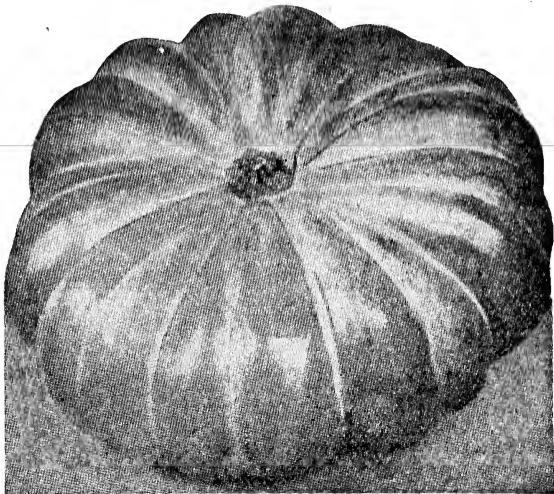
Very truly yours,

(Signed)

J. G.



Hollow Crown Parsnips



Large Cheese Pumpkin

PUMPKINS

CULTURE—Plant in May, in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure, in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn plant at the same time as the corn, in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows, letting the hill of pumpkins take the place of a hill of corn. One ounce will plant 20 hills; three pounds one acre.

149. JAPANESE PIE—A long-necked pumpkin, green and yellow striped; a fine pie pumpkin. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

150. SOUTHERN FIELD—Famous old-time pumpkin; strong, vigorous grower. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

151. JUMBO—A large, round yellow pumpkin, attaining an enormous size. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.85.

152. LARGE CHEESE—Old-time favorite and a good variety; bright orange color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

153. KING OF THE MAMMOTHS—An immense variety that will always take the prize for the largest pumpkin, an excellent keeper, of golden yellow color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

154. CUSHAW OR CROOKNECK—A fine table pumpkin, and also good for stock; flesh rich yellow and very tender, with finest flavor; the regular Pie Cushaw. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

155. SUGAR OR PIE PUMPKIN—Not a very large pumpkin, but of very sweet meat; flesh orange color, fine-grained, and excellent keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

PARSNIPS

CULTURE—These seed should be sown in rows about 2 feet apart in the early spring and in early fall. One ounce of seed to 100-foot row.

147. HOLLOW CROWN—This is the best variety for the South, and is most generally used in this section. Makes a fine-flavored, sweet bulb with little tops. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

148. GUERNSEY—This fine strain of parsnip, while not so long as the Hollow Crown, is thicker at the top. Of the best quality, and is preferred by many on account of the ease with which the crop can be gathered. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

KIRKLAND'S GARDEN, OR ENGLISH PEAS

FOR SPRING PLANTING—BEST SOUTHERN VARIETIES

CULTURE—Peas do best in a light, rich, loamy soil that has been liberally manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties as early as the ground can be worked. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy as the smooth kinds, and should be planted later; they are, however, sweeter and better flavored. For a succession plant every two weeks—as late as August for a late crop. The Marrowfat planted in November, December or January will come in just after the extra earlies. When grown for market peas are rarely staked; in small gardens grow in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart and stake with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; 1½ bushels for an acre.

179. FIRST AND BEST—Our best early pea for the South, for either home use or for the market. This pea will excel where an extremely early pea is wanted. For years this pea has held the record for earliness and prolificness, being used to a large extent by Florida shippers. Will quite often bear in thirty days' time from planting. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; peck, \$3.25; bushel \$11.00.

180. ALASKA EXTRA EARLY—Next to First and Best, we consider this pea to be the best early pea planted. Bears in about five weeks. A splendid shipper and very prolific sort. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; peck \$3.25; bushel \$11.00.

181. AMEER, OR LARGE-PODDED ALASKA—Similar to the Alaska Extra Early, only a little later and making a larger pod and peas. A fine kind to follow the first earlies. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c. Not prepaid, peck \$4.00.

182. THOMAS LAXTON—A heavy and reliable cropper, bearing uniform, long, straight and green pods, with 6 to 8 peas; a heavy vigorous grower, vines reaching a height of about 3 feet; almost as early as the extra-early kinds. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; peck \$4.00; bushel \$11.00.

183. LAXTONIAN—A dwarf pea with large handsome pods. It is slightly earlier than Gradus maturing about the same time as Thomas Laxton. Vines medium dark green and medium heavy of foliage. Pods 3½ to 4 inches long, slightly curved. Will bear more abundantly at top of vines, making it easy to pick, very heavy yielder, altogether a fine pea for private and market gardeners. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; pk. \$5.00.

184. POT LATCH—Strong, vigorous vines, luxuriant dark foliage, 24 inches in height, bearing pods 3½ to 4 inches long, pointed at ends, of medium green color, filled with luscious, large tender peas. Pkt. 25c; lb. 30c; pk. \$3.25; bu. \$10.00.

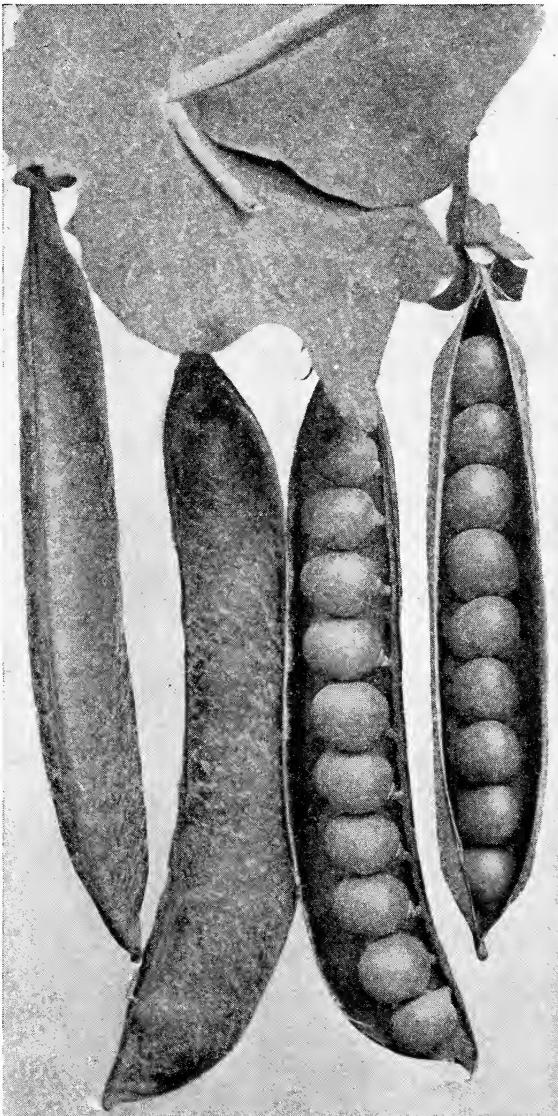
185. WHITE MARROWFAT—A big yielder for late summer and last crop. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; peck \$3.00.

186. BLACK-EYE MARROWFAT—Grows from 3 to 5 feet high and an excellent variety for late crop. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; peck \$3.00.

187. TELEPHONE—One of the most productive of the large-podded wrinkled sorts; pods large and well filled, usually about 5½ inches long. This is a rather late pea, but a heavy sure cropper, and should have its place when planting for continued production during bearing season. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; peck \$3.50; bushel \$12.00.

188. GRADUS, OR PROSPERITY—Vines grow about 3 feet high, producing uniformly large pods, about 4 inches long; very prolific bearer and good sure cropper. Recommended highly for earliness, quality and size. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; peck \$3.00; bushel \$11.00.

189. CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas grown. Makes large, tender, luscious peas, pods about 3 inches long; very profuse bearer. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; peck \$3.00; bushel \$11.



Telephone Peas

MAMMOTH LUSCIOUS SUGAR PEA (EDIBLE PODDED)

190. DWARF AND TALL—We list two edible-podded kinds, the Dwarf Grey and the Tall Mammoth-Podded. When these peas have reached about half their mature size they are picked and cooked, pods and all, just as you would string snap beans. This is a most delightful dish. Pkt. 10c.

191. SMALL WHITE LADY PEA—Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c.

192. LARGE WHITE BLACK-EYE, OR RAMSHORN PEA—Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c.

PEPPERS

202. PIMENTO PEPPER—A great mild-flavored variety, the favorite for salads. This is practically a new variety in our country, but one that has been grown in Spain for years, and from which the famous Spanish Pimento is made. The flavor is almost as mild as that of an apple; can be eaten raw, baked, stuffed or canned and used as a salad. The skin can be removed by scalding. This superb variety should be grown in every Southern garden, for it fills a place all its own that other peppers cannot. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

203. CHINESE GIANT—The fruits of this variety are mammoth, averaging 12 to 15 inches in circumference, and, notwithstanding the immense size, it is early and prolific; the stocky, well-branched plants, about 2 feet high, carry a large crop of most attractive peppers. The flesh is thick, tender, mild, sweet and unexcelled for use as salad or for stuffing for "Mangoes." When ripe the surface is of a brilliant, glossy scarlet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$4.50.

204. RUBY KING—One of the most popular large-fruited peppers, bearing a liberal crop of large ruby-red fruits, 5 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches in diameter; flesh exceedingly thick, sweet and mild. It is a favorite sort for use as salad stuffing, etc. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$4.50.

205. RUBY GIANT—A grand, large, sweet pepper, growing to an extra-large size and very mild flavored; mild enough to be eaten raw. Flesh very thick and bright, ruby-red when thoroughly ripe. Great favorite with market gardeners and truckers. Good for stuffing. Best seller grown. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

206. LONG RED CAYENNE—Very hot; is used for pickling while green and for seasoning when dry. A long, tapering variety. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50.

201. LARGE BELL, OR BULL NOSE—This is an old and well-known standard variety both for home and market gardeners; as a good sure cropper; fruit is about 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 2 to 3 inches across; inclined to be a little hot. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.25.



OTHER VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.		Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Red Chili Pepper	10c	50c	\$1.50	\$5.00	Neopolitan	10c	50c	2.00	7.00
Tobasco	10c	50c	1.50	5.00	Mixed Peppers	10c	50c	1.50	5.00
Golden Dawn	10c	50c	1.50	5.00	Sweet Spanish	10c	50c	2.00	7.00

KIRKLAND'S MAINE-GROWN SEED POTATOES

Write for Current Prices.

Selected Seed Stocks, grown especially for seed purposes, by the best and most careful seed potato grower in Aroostook County, Maine. 'Purity and quality considered before price.'

Prices on Potatoes fluctuate, and are subject to market changes.



Irish Cobbler Potato

BUG DEATH is the sure-shot potato-bug killer; will positively kill all kinds of leaf-eating insects. Sprinkle on the plants while the dew is on, and by applying a few times all bugs will be killed out. Not poisonous to humans, and will not kill plants. 1 lb. 30c to First and Second Zones; 3 lbs. 75c—add regular postage to other Zones if to be mailed. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25c; 3 lbs. 45c—Express collect.

193. IRISH COBBLER—A fine, very prolific, oblong white potato; a well-known variety that is planted largely throughout the South. Pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.00; 10-pk. bag \$6.00. Price subject to change. Write when ready to buy.

194. BLISS RED TRIUMPH—A potato too well known for description. We have the genuine Maine grown potatoes, grown by the best growers in the business; free from disease and the best to be had in every respect. Pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50; 10-pk. bag \$7.00. Price subject to change without notice.

195. EARLY ROSE—The genuine Early Rose, and not to be compared with Western stocks, as it is much earlier, more prolific, and a better potato in every respect. Pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50; 10-pk. bag \$7.00.

196. LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN—The wide popularity of Lookout Mountain is due to its heat and drought resistant quality which enables it to withstand a hot and dry season and yet make a satisfactory crop during the cooler weather of the fall. Among late potatoes there is probably no variety that is a surer cropper than Lookout Mountain and the potatoes are generally of good size, smooth, oval in shape with white skin. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 40c; peck 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.15; bushel \$2.10; bag (10 pecks) \$4.75.

197. GREEN MOUNTAIN (Northern Grown)—Has the reputation of making big crops everywhere and on practically any kind of soil, producing large, handsome, smooth, oval-shaped potatoes with white skin. The tubers generally run uniformly large with very few small potatoes, especially if grown on good ground. Medium late in maturity; not susceptible to disease; a uniform producer and of the finest table quality. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 40c; peck 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.20; bushel \$2.20; bag (10 pecks) \$5.00.



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify

SALSIFY

(Oyster Plant)

CULTURE—A vegetable which ought to be more cultivated than it is. It should be sown in the fall of the year, not later than November. The ground ought to be manured the spring previous, deeply spaded, and well pulverized. Sow in drills about 10 inches apart, thin out to from 4 to 6 inches in the rows.

177. MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—A great improvement over the old sort, growing double in size. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$2.75.

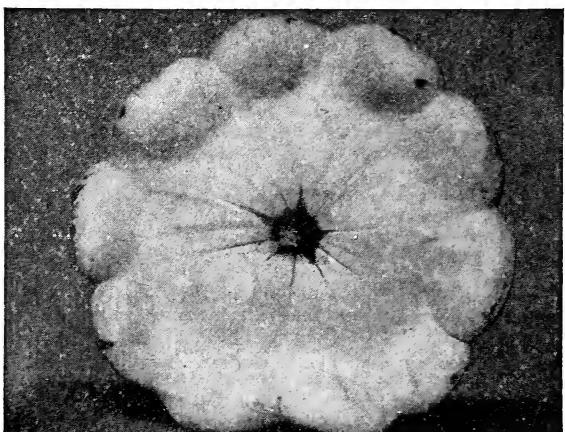
178. SORREL—Planted in drills a foot apart during the fall of the year and thinned out from 3 to 4 inches in the drills. It is used for various purposes in the kitchen; also in soups and salads. Cooked like spinach. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, postpaid.

SQUASH

CULTURE—Should not be planted until after frost and cold nights have passed. One ounce to 25 hills is about right. Plant in well-enriched soil and keep free from bugs.

171. EARLY WHITE BUSH—A large white bush variety, scalloped edged flat and greenish-white color; very fine. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

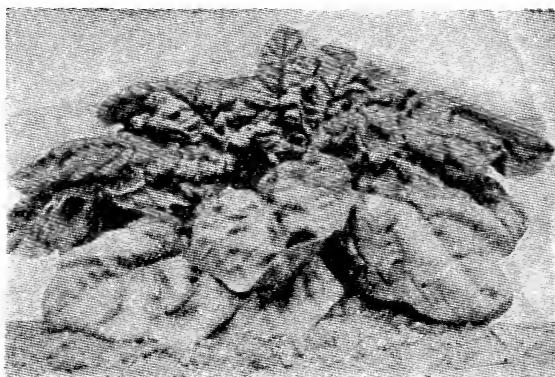
172. MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH—Same as the Mammoth, only smaller and earlier. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.



Early White Bush Squash

SPINACH

CULTURE—Two ounces are sufficient for 100 feet of drill. For an acre 5 to 10 pounds, if planted in rows 18 inches apart, or 20 to 35 pounds if planted in ten-inch drills on beds that are usually either 4 or 7 feet wide. The latter is the method employed by our largest growers of spinach. As spinach cannot be grown upon poor land, manure heavily and trench deeply, liming being usually advantageous. For early use, sow from the middle of August until the middle of November, in drills not more than 1 inch deep. Although there is considerable danger of failure to get a "stand" if the weather is very warm, spinach being a cold-weather plant, there is no other way of having it ready for use in December. The main crop should be sown during October, about the middle of the month if conditions are favorable. When the plants are started, begin thinning out until they are from 4 to 6 inches apart. For summer use, sow at intervals from February to April, after which all kinds except the New Zealand rapidly run to seed.



199. BLOOMSDALE SAVOY—A fine crinkly leaved variety in much demand; makes very fine salad. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

200. NEW ZEALAND SPINACH—The best summer variety, growing during all hot summer weather and dying down after frost; bears leaves in rosettes, which are picked off to be cooked. Will continue to produce all during season. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

201. IMPROVED CURLED LONG-STANDING—The foliage is heavy, the broad, dark green leaves are of the finest quality. It is in prime condition from two weeks to three weeks after other varieties of spinach have run to seed. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

173. EARLY YELLOW BUSH CROOKNECK—Same shape as the Yellow Summer Crookneck variety, growing in bush form. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.75.

174. GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK—A fine, large crookneck squash, very prolific and a good sure cropper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.85.

175. YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK—Earlier than the Giant Crookneck, same shape, but smaller. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.75.

176. BOSTON MARROW SQUASH—Running squash, planted in late summer for winter use same as pumpkins. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

RADISH

CULTURE—For best results require a loose, rich, moist soil. Can be sown during all spring and summer and during early fall, the long varieties being best for summer plantings, as they reach moisture better than the turnip kinds.

208. EARLY LONG SCARLET—Flesh very crisp and tender; bright scarlet color; long, tapering shape. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

209. FRENCH BREAKFAST—A very tender half-long variety of fine flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

210. CHINA ROSE WINTER—A fine winter radish, most popular variety grown; deep scarlet, pure white inside flesh. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

211. EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED—One of the best early radishes for the home garden and a great favorite in large markets for early planting outdoors. It is but little later than Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. Forcing and will give entire satisfaction where extreme earliness and small tops are not the chief considerations. The roots are nearly round, slightly flattened on the underside. The color is very bright, deep rose-carmine scarlet with a distinctly white tip. The flesh is white and of the best quality. The stock we offer is exceptionally attractive in its splendid coloring. The scarlet is unusually deep and affords a distinct contrast with the large, clear white tip. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

212. WHITE ICICLE—Matures in 30 days. A long white variety. Skin is white and smooth, almost transparent; meat is crisp and without core. Will hold ten days without becoming pithy. A favorite for home use or market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

213. LARGE BLACK SPANISH—Matures in 70 days. Grayish-black skin; white meat. Extremely hardy and remains crisp in the ground longer than other varieties. Flavor is distinctive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

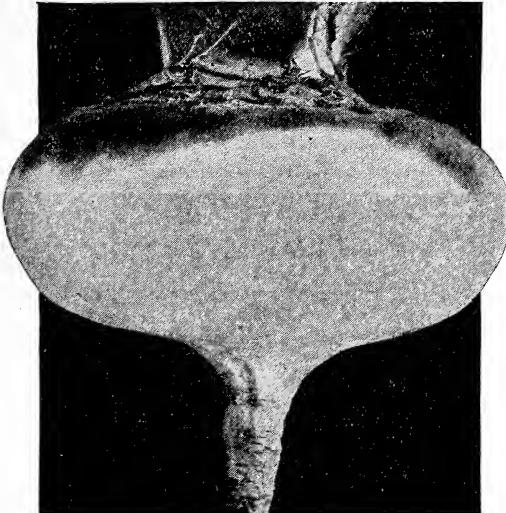


White Icicle Radishes

RHUBARB

One Ounce of Seed Produces 500 Plants.

214. VICTORIA—Very familiarly known as the Pie Plant. The foot stalk is the portion that is used and is the first vegetable of the season from the garden; cultivated to a great extent and is indispensable wherever it is known. Sow the seed early in the spring in rows 1 foot apart on rich ground; the second year after planting they can be removed in autumn to the permanent spot allotted to them; plant the roots 2 feet apart each way in ground that is well enriched, at least 2 feet deep. Pkt. 5c and 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Roots, \$1.00 per dozen—add 25c per dozen if sent by mail; \$7.00 per 100. Express collect.



Purple-Top Globe Turnip

OTHER WELL-KNOWN VARIETIES ARE

156. LONG WHITE COW HORN—Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

157. EARLY FLAT WHITE DUTCH—Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

158. PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF—Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

159. WHITE MILAN—Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

160. PURPLE TOP MILAN—Same as the White.

162. SOUTHERN PRIZE— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

163. POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE—Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

TURNIPS

One Ounce for 200 Feet Drill

CULTURE—The, do best in highly enriched, light, sandy or gravelly soils. Commence sowing the earliest varieties in April in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart, and thin out early to 6 or 9 inches in rows. For a succession sow at intervals of a fortnight until the last week in July, from then until the end of August sowing may be made for the fall and main crop. Turnips may be preserved until spring by cutting off the tops about 1 inch from the bulb, storing in the cellar or cold shed during the winter, covering the roots with dry sand. They should be harvested before the severe frost sets in, for, though comparatively hard, few will survive the winters of the Northern States in the open ground.

161. GOLDEN BALL, OR ORANGE JELLY—One of the sweetest flesh yellow Turnips yet introduced; not of large size, but firm, hard, and of excellent flavor; good keeper and superior table variety; of bright golden orange color. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

163. PURPLE-TOP GLOBE—Makes large globe-shaped roots with purple top. A big yielder and fine for home use and the market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

165. SOUTHERN SNOW-WHITE GLOBE—A very superior white round-globe turnip; flesh firm and solid. Pkt. 10c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

166. EXTRA-EARLY WHITE EGG—A quick-growing white egg-shaped variety with small tops; a fine early variety that always satisfies. Pkt. 10c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

167. YELLOW OR AMBER GLOBE—A fine yellow-fleshed variety, round and very sweet; one of the best yellow kinds. Pkt. 10c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

168. SEVEN TOP—The great salad or greens variety. Makes an abundance of tops that make finest turnip salad. Very rank grower; bulbs are often large enough to eat, but this is primarily a salad variety; very hardy. Pkt. 10c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

169. YELLOW PURPLE-TOP ABERDEEN—An old standard variety, well known and very popular large yellow globe with purple top; fine keeper and good for stock feed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

170. IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTABAGA—Finely bred strain. Pkt. 10c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

KIRKLAND'S TOMATO SEED

CULTURE—Sow in hotbeds or shallow boxes in the house early in the spring, transplanting in the beds to promote root growth, and when danger of frost is over, set 3 to 4 feet apart outside. Expose to the air as much as possible to harden them, and water freely when transplanting, shading them in a few days from the sun until thoroughly established. Earliness may be promoted by growing in pots, shifting to larger size as they become filled with roots. Earlier fruits may also be had by allowing only the original stem to bear. If the plants are staked, they may be grown closer together and produce more perfect fruits.

215. BRIMMER TOMATO—A large variety, of fine quality, very solid, productive, and practically all meat, containing very few seeds. A splendid variety for home gardens. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

216. JUNE PINK—Considered an improvement on Earliana. Extra early with beautiful pink color. Medium size, smooth and prolific. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

217. MATCHLESS—One of the best main crop tomatoes. Very solid; few seed; large smooth fruit. As a main crop, it is unsurpassed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25.

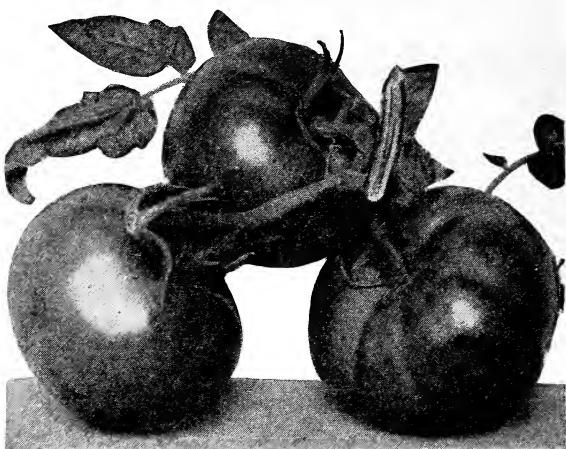
218. EARLIANA (Special Strain)—A standard extra-early variety. Largely grown by market gardeners. Bright red, smooth and attractive in appearance. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.50.

219. YELLOW PEAR—Small pear-shaped variety, used for preserving. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$3.75, postpaid. By express, oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

220. BONNIE BEST—Early, smooth, bright red tomato. Medium in size. Uniform and attractive. Growing in favor for market and home use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.00.

221. KIRKLAND'S AVON EARLY—The fruits are large for so early a variety, round or slightly flattened, deep scarlet red color, smooth, free from cracks and of fine quality. It produces ripe fruit as early as Earliana and continues to yield marketable fruit for a longer period than the other first early varieties. The vines are vigorous and very productive. We consider this a valuable addition to the list of early tomatoes for the market or home garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

222. JOHN BAER—An extra early scarlet fruited variety of superior merit. The vines are very hardy and



Earliana Tomatoes

exceptionally productive. The fruits are the largest of the extra early sorts and are also most attractive in color. They are nearly round, smooth, firm and of excellent quality. It is one of the very earliest to ripen its first fruits and it continues to furnish marketable fruits much longer than other very early varieties. It is an invaluable sort for market gardeners, shippers and canners. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

223. MATCHLESS—Is a well-named variety that has been known for years as being one of the best main-crop tomatoes. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$2.75.

224. STONE—A great late crop tomato; color bright red; a good shipper and a well-known variety. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$2.50.

225. PONDEROSA TOMATO—The largest and best known today. Makes large slicing tomato. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

226. EARLY ACME—A purplish, round, heavy-fruited tomato, with tough skin, and one of the best early sorts grown. Has few seed and very thick meat; a good canner. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

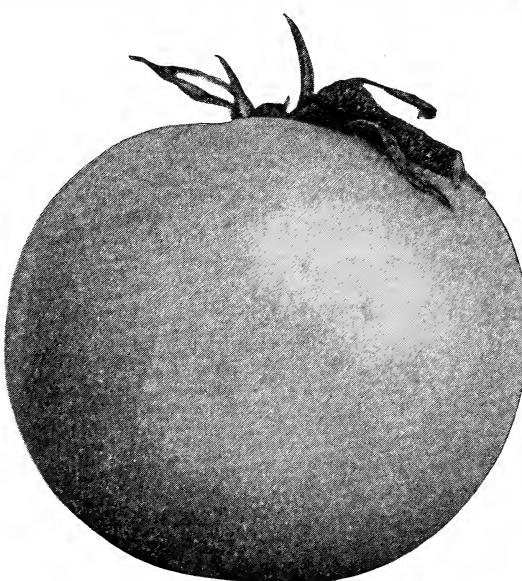
227. CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—One of the best extra-early tomatoes; fruits are large for an early kind; seed cells small; solid and meaty; a good all-round early tomato that always pleases. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

228. GOLDEN QUEEN TOMATO—A bright yellow variety, and about the best yellow tomato planted; good for table use, canning and for all other purposes. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

229. BLIGHT-PROOF TOMATO—No chance for "Die Back" or Tomato "Blight" now to ruin your tomato crop if you plant seed of our new "Blight-Proof" selection. This is the only blight-proof tomato of extra-fine quality that has ever been offered. Fine flavor, beautiful appearance, extra hardy; fruits from early in the season until very late; it could almost be called "Everbearing." Very prolific, and the fruit is of the best average size for shipping. Our tomato specialist has been breeding and re-selecting this strain for several years. Though it has shown up fine for the past two years, we would not offer it until it could be called the absolutely perfect blight-proof tomato. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

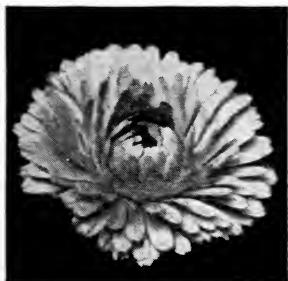
230. DWARF CHAMPION—A bushy sort, making fine fruit and self-supporting; good quick producer. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.25, postpaid.

231. REDFIELD BEAUTY—A great main-crop tomato, and one of the best canners planted; has high acid content, making it a good keeper when canned. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.



Stone—A Late Crop Tomato

KIRKLAND'S FLOWER SEEDS



Calendula

Our flower seed list comprises the best selections of all standard varieties of flowers usually found in the garden, and all varieties listed here are popular and are deserving of a place in every flower garden. The letter "A" after the name of the flower indicates that the flowers are annuals, blossoms only the first year, and the seed should be planted each year. The letter "P" indicates that the variety is a perennial, and blossoms for several years after sowing.

AGERATUM (A)—A beautiful hardy annual. The flowers are borne in dense clusters and are very useful for bouquets. The plants are very attractive in the garden, being covered with bloom nearly all summer.

Mixed Colors—Pkt. 10c.



Candytuft (Iberis)

SWEET ALYSSUM (A)—A hardy annual which begins to flower when very young, and is literally covered almost all the season with its sweet white flowers. It is especially adapted to borders or for rock work in the summer, and may be used effectively in window boxes for blooming. Pkt. 10c.

ANTIRRHINUM—Snapdragon. (A)—Well known showy and useful border plants, producing flowers of a great variety of brilliant and handsome colors. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good garden soil. Pkt. 10c.

ASTERS (A)—These well-known, beautiful and popular annuals are very desirable for bedding, being in bloom when most other plants are over. Very useful for cut flowers and for bouquets. Pkt. 10c.

VICTORIA—The most popular variety of Asters, and very desirable for bedding, and useful for cut flowers and baskets. In separate colors, pink, white, and blue, per package, 10c; mixed colors, per package, 10c.

BALSAM—Touch-Me-Not (A)—Also known as "Lady Slipper." A tender annual with brittle stems and foliage. Grows about 12 inches high. Flowers both single and double, in bright colors and variations; are wax-like and very attractive. No flower is more easily cultivated, and it succeeds in most any good soil. Double Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

BALSAM PEAR (A)—An ornamental climber growing to height of 12 to 15 feet. The fruit is pear-shaped, and when preserved in alcohol is said to be useful in relief of pain. Pkt. 10c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON—Globe Amaranth (A)—A well-known and popular everlasting flower which forms bushy plants about 2 feet high, and bearing sometimes hundreds of flowers. Excellent as border plants, and very useful for winter decorations. If cut when well matured will retain their beauty throughout the winter. Mixed—Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

BALLOON VINE (A)—A rapidly growing climber of attractive foliage, and deriving its name from the Inflated Seed Pod, resembling a balloon. Pkt. 5c.

CARNATIONS (P)—These well-known flowers are easily grown from seed, and very free blooming, the flowers being bright-colored and with a most delicious clove-like fragrance. Excellent bloomers in the garden or for winter flowering.

MARGUERITE—An extra vigorous race, especially adapted for out-of-door culture. The plants are trim in habit, perpetual and flower abundantly in five months from sowing the seed. They are highly fragrant, and have beautiful double flowers. Pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE MIXED—A mixture of all colors and types. Pkt. 10c.

CALENDULA—Pot Marigold (A)—Very hardy annual, one foot high. Has showy flowers blooming until frost and producing a fine effect in borders. It is of easy culture and is desirable for rather inferior soils, where less sturdy flowers do not thrive. Mixed Varieties—Pkt. 10c.

CANDYTUFT (A)—Popular favorites, flowering profusely the whole summer. Very valuable for edgings and borders, fairly covered with masses of white and various colors. Height 1 foot. Of easy culture. White—Pkt. 5c. Crimson—Pkt. 5c. Fancy Mixed—Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

CALLIOPSIS OR COREOPSIS (A)—Beautiful showy summer bedding annuals with large bright flowers of golden yellow, variegated with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decorations. Mixed—Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 1/4 lb. 50c.

CANTERBURY BELLS—Campanula, Cup and Saucer (P)—Handsome, hardy biennial of stately growth, rich color and profuse bloom. Succeeds best in light, rich soil and in the fall should be transplanted or thinned to 18 inches or 2 feet apart and given protection in severe winter weather. Has large bell-shaped flowers which are strikingly effective; colors white, and various shades of violet, rose, lilac and blue. Height 2 to 4 feet. One of the wild forms of Campanula is the "Blue Bells of Scotland." Pkt. 10c.

CELOSIA—Cock's Comb (A)—A half hardy annual, growing 6 to 8 inches high, bearing a wide, wavy blossom that resembles a Cock's Comb. Fine for massing or border work. Pkt. 10c. Plumed Variety—Pkt. 10c. Comb Variety—Pkt. 10c.

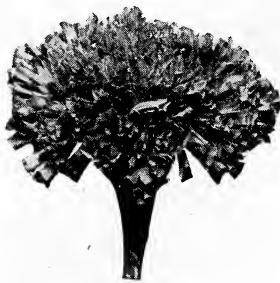
CENTAUREA, GYMNOCARPA—Dusty Miller (P)—Valuable because of its silvery foliage, and graceful drooping habit of growth. Half hardy perennial; one-half to two feet high. Pkt. 5c.

CENTAUREA "CORN FLOWER"—Mixed colors, pkt. 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (A)—These annual Chrysanthemums have a charm of their own. The blooming season is from very early summer until frost, and their gay colors make beds or borders attractive during those hottest weeks of summer when flowers are apt to be scarce. Double Mixed Varieties—Pkt. 10c. Single Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

COSMOS (A)—These well-known flowers are of easy culture and are almost indispensable for cutting and garden decorations, their lovely blossoms being produced in greatest profusion after most other flowers have succumbed to frost. Few flowers have grown more into popularity in late years than the Cosmos, and we recommend them to all wanting large plants in their gardens.

MAMMOTH MIXED—The flowers are double the size of the old, large flowering Cosmos, measuring from 3 to 4 inches across. The petals are large, overlapping, forming perfectly round flowers, deeply ribbed and of good substance. Pkt. 10c.



Marigold

AFRICAN DAISY—Forms compact plants about one foot high. Branches freely and is covered with daisy-shaped flowers of a glossy yellow, with dark centres, blooms entire summer. Pkt. 10c.

SHASTA DAISY—Flowers four inches in diameter, and blooms for months, easily grown. Pkt. 10c.

DIANTHUS, OR PINKS (P)—These popular flowers, commonly known as Chinese and Japanese Pinks, have been for a long time very popular and deservedly so. In diversity of rich and beautiful markings they have but few rivals, and in case of culture, freedom of bloom and almost certain satisfactory results, they stand close to the Nasturtium. Hardy biennials blooming the first year from seed. So easily grown from seed as to be rarely treated as biennials. Seed may be sown in the open ground any time in May.

CHINENSIS—The familiar old Chinese or Indian Pink, easily grown and very showy. Our mixture contains a large assortment of varieties. Pkt. 10c.

ESCHOLTZIA—California Poppy (A)—The beautiful State flower of California. It blooms almost continuously throughout the season. A bed of these in full bloom gives a brilliant color effect. The foliage is finely cut and has a bluish tinge, delicate and very attractive. They are of the easiest culture. Can be sown in any soil, but the better the soil the larger the plants and blossoms. It is best to sow the seed in the garden where the plants are to remain, as they do not transplant easily. Pkt. 10c.

FORGET-ME-NOT—Myosotis (P)—The favorite old border plant that succeeds best in moist situations. It comes into bloom early and the little star-shaped flowers appeal to every heart. Hardy perennials. Pkt. 10c.

FOUR O'CLOCK—Marvel or Peru (A)—A well-known favorite plant, bearing freely funnel-shaped white, red and striped flowers, which open about four o'clock in the afternoon, remaining open all night; and usually are closed before noon the next day. Sow seed in spring in open ground in any good garden soil. The plants should be given plenty of room, about three feet apart. Pkt. 10c.

HOLLYHOCK (P)—Entirely different and more beautiful than the plant of twelve years ago, being much more compact in growth, the flowers larger, more richly colored and of better form. For a background to a flower garden nothing is better. Height, 5 feet. Tie to stakes if the stalks show a disposition to fall. The double varieties are the most desirable. Double Mixed Varieties—Pkt. 10c.

HELIOTROPE (P)—May be grown from seed first season, very fragrant. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors, ptk. 10c.

KOCHIA, OR BURNING BUSH—Grows from two to two and one-half feet high, is densely covered with small feathery light green foliage, which, as the summer advances gradually changes to crimson. Very ornamental, and of easy culture. Pkt. 10c.

LARKSPUR (A)—The Larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful of plants. The colors are extremely beautiful and in mixed borders its profuse masses of purple, white and red show splendidly, and for large gardens is invaluable. Height, 12 inches. Double Dwarf Varieties Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

LOBELIA (A)—Profuse blooming little plants, of great value for edging, hanging baskets or vases. It

DIGITALIS, OR FOX GLOVE (P)—A stately, old-fashioned border plant affording dense spikes of brilliantly colored flowers which are terminal and half as long as height of the plant. Colors, white, lavender and rose. Does not usually bloom until the second year. Thrives best in cool, shady locations. Fine Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

DAISY (P)—These are charming little plants for edging and borders. The daisy has been so far improved by selection and careful cultivation that good seed will give at least 80 per cent of double flowers that are as large as any of the named sorts that are propagated by the division of the roots and are sold at high prices. The plants bloom well in the house and are splendid for early spring and summer flowering when planted in a slightly shaded situation. Tender perennials, about 6 inches high. Mixed Colors—Pkt. 10c. White Colors—Pkt. 10c.



Nasturtium

is completely covered with flowers for a long time. If given plenty of water they may be kept in flower all summer. Pkt. 10c.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST—Nigella (A)—A hardy annual one-foot high, with finely cut foliage. Oddly shaped blossoms in blue and white, and curious seed pods. Of easy culture. Pkt. 10c.

MARIGOLD (A)—A hardy annual, shrubby plant, in dwarf and tall varieties, growing from 6 inches to 3 feet high. Foliage bright green, deeply cut, and graceful. The flowers are various shades of yellow and brown. The tall varieties are very valuable for large bedding or background work, and the dwarf varieties for borders. No flower garden seems complete without this fine old-fashioned plant.

African—The best tall variety with large, double blossoms. Pkt. 5c.

Dwarf French, Double Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

MIGNONETTE (A)—This popular little flower is well known as one of our most fragrant plants, and a universal favorite. If sown at intervals in spring and early summer it will bloom until killed by frost. Thrives best in a cool temperature. Pkt. 5c.

NASTURTIUM (A)—Probably the most popular and easily grown flower in our list, and remains longer in bloom. In favorable soil the flowers are produced in abundance throughout the season. Nasturtiums prefer dry, rather rocky soil, such as we usually call "poor" soil, and bear their flowers in such locations in greater profusion than in a rich garden, where they run too much to leaves.

DWARF VARIETIES MIXED—This mixture contains all of the choicest and prettiest flowers of the Dwarf variety. The plants form a small, round bush, 12 to 16 inches high, which is a mass of blooms all summer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 75c.

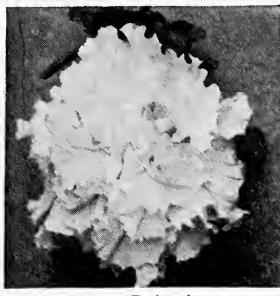
TALL VARIETIES MIXED—This mixture contains all of the choicest and prettiest flowers of the tall variety, are of quick growth, covering a whole hedge or trellis in a short time. The brilliant blossoms almost cover the plant from top to bottom. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

PANSY (J)—No description is needed of these little favorites, and it would be hard to find a garden whose charm is not in a large measure dependent upon their marvelous coloring.

SUPERB PANSY MIXTURE—This is a mixture of all the giant flowering varieties, all the plain colors, faced sorts, ruffled edged and rare sorts, also the varieties exquisitely striped. The seed is saved from the most famous pansy gardens, from exhibition flowers. These pansies are wonderfully beautiful in every way and the very best there are. The small difference in the cost of this seed over the other seed is covered one hundred-fold in satisfactory results to the grower. Pkt. 20c.

GIANT TRIMARDEAU MIXED—The largest flowering type of Pansy called the French strain. The top petals are larger than the three lower ones and are beautifully marked. The plants are vigorous, compact growth, with immense, three-blotted flowers. Pkt. 10c.

FINE LARGE FLOWERING MIXED PANSY—This seed is saved from very good varieties, the flowers are small in comparison with the fine sorts, but the colors are good. Pkt. 10c.



Petunia

PETUNIA (A)—There is no bedding plant of easier culture than the Petunia, and few that make a gayer appearance when in full bloom. They are easily grown and very popular for bedding. They thrive best in a warm, sunny location. The shape of the flower is similar to that of the Morning Glory. Sow the seed thinly where the plants are to remain, or for early blooming sow in the house in boxes. Single Mixed, Pkt. 10c; Double Mixed, Pkt. 10c.

POPPY (A)—Hardly any class of plants afford the same brilliant colorings and showy display. They are of easy culture, the seed being sown where they are to remain. Thin the plants 6 to 12 inches apart. Shirley Poppy, Pkt. 10c; Tulip Poppy, Pkt. 10c. Double Mixed—All the fancy and named double varieties mixed. Pkt. 10c.



Phlox Drummond

POTULACA (A)—Low-growing or creeping tender annual, 6 to 8 inches high, and bearing glossy, cup-shaped blossoms in very brilliant and gorgeous colors. The seed germinate slowly and should be started under glass or when the weather is hot. These flowers love the sunshine and do best on rather dry ground. Mixed—This is an extra fine strain with very large blossoms and splendid colors. Pkt. 10c.

PHLOX DRUMMOND (A)—One of the prettiest and most popular of garden annuals. Makes very attractive beds, and continues to bloom throughout the summer. Sow in April, in open ground, or can be started earlier indoors.

GRANDIFLORA LARGE FLOWERING MIXED—A great improvement on the common type, both heads and florets being nearly twice as large. Pkt. 10c.

EXTRA CHOICE MIXED—This mixture is unexcelled for profusion of bloom and wide range of brilliant colors. Pkt. 10c.

PRIMROSE (A)—Green-house or pot plants, bearing trusses of large size or double blossoms in bright colors, as well as soft tints. Sow the seed in April or May for winter blooming. Pkt. 10c.

RICINUS—Castor Oil Plant (A)—Luxuriant rapidly growing annuals with palm-like leaves. Excellent for

background or center of beds of foliage plants, the effect being especially striking after the brilliantly colored fruit is formed. Pkt. 10c.

SALVIA SPLENDENS—Scarlet Sage (A)—A well-known favorite bedding plant which bears magnificent spikes of scarlet flowers from July to October. Although perennial, it blooms the first year from seed, and there is really no flower that can rival it in splendor of color. Excellent for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

SENSITIVE PLANT (Mimosa) (A)—Curious and interesting little plants with pinkish white flowers. The leaves close and droop when touched. Pkt. 10c.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride or Sweet Scabious) (A)—Have perfectly double flowers, are useful for cutting, they are gracefully borne upon long tender stems well above the foliage and makes a beautiful cut-flower, height 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

STOCKS, DWARF GERMAN (Ten Weeks) (A)—Desirable for bedding or pot culture. They bear an immense quantity of fragrant blooms, each plant forming a perfect bouquet, and are splendid for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

SUNFLOWER—Mammoth Russian (A)—Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; lb. 25c, postpaid.

Spencer or Orchid Flowering Sweet Peas



WHITE
Snowstorm
CREAM or YELLOW
Primrose
LIGHT PINK
Elfreda Pearson
DEEP PINK
Countess Spencer
Hercules
SALMON PINK
Doris Usher
Illuminator
ROSE
George Herbert
Le Marion Marshall
CRIMSON or SCARLET
King Edward Spencer

Sweet Peas have been frequently referred to as the poor man's Orchid solely because of the abundance of blooms, the colors of which may be likened to those found in the rarest Orchids.

America for years has been looked upon as headquarters for seed of this beautiful climbing annual, and with the result that there is now in cultivation hundreds of named varieties.

We are fortunate in having close acquaintance with all the noted producers of Sweet Pea seed. So we have gone over the list of varieties repeatedly and now offer under color classification what we consider the best of their respective classes.

CULTURE—Sweet Peas should be sown in drills as early as possible in spring in rich, friable soil. Prepare the bed thoroughly, digging in a quantity of well-rotted manure, if it can be done, making a furrow 1 to 6 inches deep. In this sow the seed and cover 2 inches deep. As soon as the plants begin to show through fill in the furrow. This will secure a deep planting without the bad effects of deep covering of the seed at first, and so enable the plant to bloom continuously through the heat of summer. As fast as the flowers come into full bloom they should be cut off, for if the pods are allowed to form the plants will stop blooming. In the selection and growing of our Sweet Peas we have obtained the services of one of the leading expert Sweet Pea growers in the world, who has made the growing, propagation and development of grand, new, elegant varieties of Sweet Pea one of the highest aims of life. We, therefore, commend our extra-superior varieties to you with the assurance that if you plant them you will have, without exception, the finest collection of colors and varieties of Sweet Peas of any one in your locality.

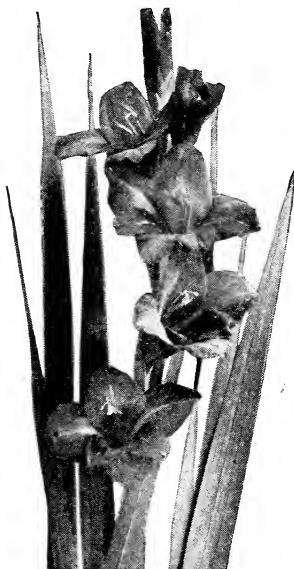
ORANGE
Fiery Cross
Helen Grosvenor
Thomas Stevenson
SALMON
Barbara
Sterling Stent
LAVENDER
Florence Nightingale
Tennant Spencer
BLUE
Margaret Madison
Wedgewood
Royal Purple
MAROON
Nubian
King Manuel
BI-COLOR (Pink and White)
Blanche Ferry Spencer
Mrs. Cuthbertson

PICOTEE EDGED
Dainty Spencer, white, edge pink.
Mrs. Townsend, white, edge pink
Mrs. C. W. Breadmore, cream, edged pink.

STRIPED or Varigated
Senator Spencer

PRICES—Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; except Fiery Cross—
Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

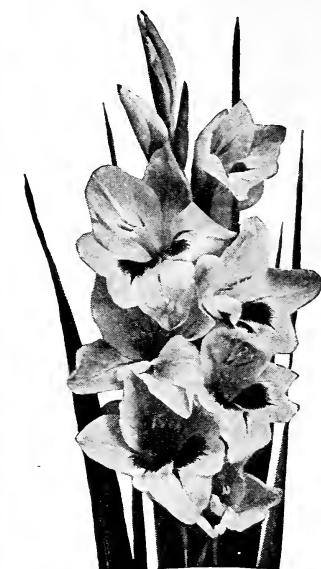
SUPERB MIXED SPENCERS—
This mixture not only contains all the above, but also a host of other varieties all blended together in just the right proportion. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.



Baron Hulot



Mrs. Francis King



Mrs. Frank Pendleton

GLADIOLUS

AMERICA—Perhaps the most popular Gladiolus grown, immense flowers of exquisite soft pink, glistening in the sunlight as if sprinkled with diamond dust. 75c dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

AUGUSTA—Pure white with lavender anthers; strong straight spike often having branches. 80c per dozen.

BARON HULOT—Full round flowers of rich velvet purple-violet, lighter in the throat, a small golden rib through the lower petals is contrastingly effective. \$1.00 per dozen.

CRACKER JACK—Dark, rich velvety-red throat spotted yellow and maroon. \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

HALLEY—Immense flowers of bright orange-rose and having a softer yellowish tint in the throat. 80c doz.; \$6.00 per 100.

INDEPENDENCE—Very large wax-like flowers of vivid orange-red color with richly marked throat. 80c doz.; \$6.00 per 100.

MRS. FRANCIS KING—A most beautiful and vivid pink; 18 to 20 immense flowers borne on a long strong spike. 75c doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON—Salmon-pink which extends to reverse side of the petals as well as in the center, with a rich, deep maroon blotch on the three lower petals. Flowers are wide open and well placed on strong spikes. \$1.00 doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

PURITY—A new white variety with large pure white flowers. 80c doz.; \$5.50 per 100.

SCHWABEN—Pure canary-yellow; with a carmine blotch deep in the throat which aids in detracting from its uniformity in color. Flowers are wide open, large in size and well placed on strong spikes of medium height. \$1.50 per doz.; \$12.00 per 100.

SULPHUR KING—A clear sulphur-yellow. The flowers, while not as large as Schwaben, are elegantly placed on the spike. \$2.00 per doz.

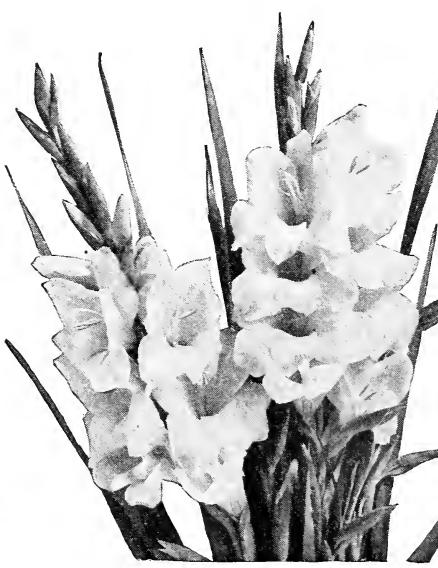
MIXTURE OF GLADIOLUS

This famous mixture of Gladiolus Bulbs well deserves the name of rainbow. It is a well-blended combination of all the choice named varieties and is far superior to the ordinary mixtures generally sold. Mixtures. 50c per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

ELEPHANT'S EAR—Grand, tropical-looking plant. A favorite for specimens on the lawn, or for bordering large sub-tropical groups. They produce enormous leaves, frequently 4 feet long by 3 feet wide; height, 4 to 5 feet.

EXTRA SIZE CALADIUM BULBS—9 to 11 inches in circumference. Price, 35c each; \$4.00 per doz.



America

CINNAMON VINE

The old favorite "Climbing Mignonette," so much prized for porches and arbors on account of its rapid growth and freedom from insects. Thick, glossy leaves, and long, hanging stems of feathery, fragrant white flowers. Tubers we offer are selected large size. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz., postpaid.

MADEIRA VINE

Splendid hardy climber of rapid growth, with bright green foliage and white, cinnamon-scented flowers. Grows from 15 to 30 feet high the first season and will attain a much greater length when fully established. Extra-large roots. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid.

COTTON SEEDS

WILLET'S SPECIAL EARLY BIG BOLL KING

Our grower in North Carolina has developed a wonderful selection out of King or Sugar Loaf Cotton, which we have named BIG BOLL KING.

This is about a "95-Day Cotton," with very large boll, longer lint than the King and turns out about 40 per cent. It does not fall out like the KING; the burr, however, opens well, so that it can be picked fast and with no trouble. This is a very hardy, prolific, thoroughly satisfactory selection that will please you in the excellent profit per acre that it is sure to make under boll weevil conditions.

It is so reliable, has proven such a sure cropper that you may plant as large an acreage in it as you care to buy the seed for. We have two thousand bushels of seed for sale.

Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25 postpaid; 1 bu. \$2.50; 5 to 10 bus. at \$2.25; 25 to 50 bus. \$2.10; 100 bus. \$2.00 bu. (not postpaid).

WILLET'S SPECIAL COLLEGE No. 1

A rather new cotton, but in tremendous use here in Georgia, and has been used extensively in Louisiana and Mississippi. Very early and prolific; 60 bolls to the pound. Lint 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ inch. Gins 40 per cent. Seed medium gray or sometimes greenish gray. Forms begin at the base. It fruits heavily. A tapering plant with sparse foliage. For four or five years has led in earliness and productivity at Athens, Ga., as compared with some twenty-five other varieties; in fact, for five years has produced 10 per cent more than the next highest.

A very successful farmer who has planted College No. 1 four years says that in all of his experience he has never grown or seen any cotton grow that is so sure to make a fair crop every year. He has had boll weevils thick every year, from first to last, and in spite of them has averaged a half bale with moderate fertilization. He has always planted by the 12th of April, and by July 15th has a safe crop of bolls. The reputation of College No. 1 is thoroughly established, it is so reliable and dependable that a crop could almost be guaranteed when first-class seed such as we offer is planted. We have seen it make successful and profitable crops on every class of cotton land in Georgia, and it is becoming more popular every year over the entire cotton belt wherever it has been tried. It is unusually well adapted to sandy soils as well as red clay lands. Price: 1 bu. \$2.35; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.15; 25 to 50 bus. 2.00; 100 bus. \$1.90 per bu.

WILLET'S SPECIAL WANNAMAKER CLEVELAND

Today the leading type of all of our early big boll varieties. Clemson College says that Cleveland is our best type among the big bolls. Bolls are large and thick; 52 to the pound. Lint runs 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{16}$, and in the Southwest Cleveland always makes 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ inch cotton. The lint is strong and tough and should always bring a premium. Seed are white or gray, large but very light—the meat often rattles in the shell. Outturn at the gin about 40 per cent. Foliage is very sparse. Stalk is branching in growth with five to six primary limbs. Largely free from anthracnose. Picking is at low cost. A hundred pounds of Cleveland can be picked while seventy pounds are being picked from small boll cottons. 75 per cent is picked out here by the 15th of September. No other cotton has had the same experimental station records, ranking first, time after time, in all tests. This cotton is more widely grown in the cotton belt than any other variety. Extremely prolific. In numbers of cases, on an acreage of 100 to 200 acres, Wannamaker Cleveland made this year under boll weevil conditions, one bale to the acre. One farm of 500 acres in one body made 400 bales. Our seeds are from the two Carolinas, and in all cases are fancy and in most cases pedigree seed.

Price: 1 bu. \$2.25; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.00; 25 to 50 bus. \$1.85; 100 bus. or more, \$1.75 per bu.

PEDIGREE SAULSBURY

This is one of the newest of our cottons and is a cross between Cleveland and Express. This cotton still shows in an occasional variant stalk the fact of its having two parents. Under boll weevil conditions some of this cotton produced around Augusta this year a bale and a quarter to the acre. The cotton brings at least one cent premium, it having a longer staple than Cleveland. The cotton has medium foliage, fast

fruiting and sets bolls early. We have tried it out this year on all soils. The lint of this cotton runs from 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{8}$. Has good ginning percentage. Theoretically a cross between Big Boll Cleveland and early staple Express would produce an ideal cotton. Some of the largest farms in the United States, especially down in Mississippi, now are growing this cotton exclusively. Price: 1 bu. \$2.50; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.25; 25 to 50 bus. \$2.10; 100 bus. or more, \$2.00 per bu.

WILLET'S IMPROVED DIXIE TRIUMPH

This variety is truly a triumph in plant development. Cotton wilt has made it absolutely unprofitable to plant cotton on some land. A number of good varieties have been produced that are wilt-resistant. They have proven valuable on many farms. Dixie Triumph is superior to all in every way. It is without doubt the best wilt-resistant variety. It is better in this way:

The boll is larger. 60 to 65 a pound.

The staple is longer, full inch.

The fibre is stronger.

It is very prolific.

The boll is thick and tough. Several years' experience with it has proven that the boll is more resistant to weevil punctures after half grown than any other variety we have found.

The turn-out of lint is very high.

It has a good color and quality. Buyers prefer it.

It is a strong, vigorous, healthy, sure crop plant.

It is absolutely the best wilt-proof variety.

WILLET'S SPECIAL LIGHTNING EXPRESS

Is growing in popularity every year because it is the best selection ever produced of this type for profit-making under boll weevil conditions. The quality and length of staple is just what the spinners want, this insures a steady demand at a good price. It is a great variety, an ideal selection dependable in every way for making a good full crop and profit. Bolls are about 68 to the pound, and turn out as high as 37 per cent. Length of lint 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. In the Southwest the length increases.

Its combined Extra Earliness, Prolificness, Fine Quality, Strong Staple of even length, and the big crop of bolls it matures to a safe size by the 15th of July, make it the safest and best selection of this type to plant. Our supply of seed is the very best.

Price: 1 bu. \$2.75; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.50; 25 to 50 bus. \$2.35; 100 bus. or more \$2.25 per bu.

COVINGTON TOOLE

This was one of the first varieties of a prolific wilt-resistant cotton seed offered to the trade. This cotton was bred from the original Toole and selected carefully for its wilt resistance. It was originated in Alabama and is largely grown in the wilt-infested section in that state. It has also been largely grown in South Georgia, and in all cases has given excellent results. It is a wilt-resistant cotton, very prolific and we consider it one of the best of the wilt-resistant types. It is a small boll, requiring around 85 to make a pound. Usual height 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet; seed are small and it has a good outturn at the gin, ginning average 42 per cent and above, and we consider this one of the best wilt-resistant varieties in the small boll class. Our stocks as offered are only one year from the originator. Price: 1 bu. \$2.50; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.25; 25 to 50 bus. \$2.10; 100 bus. or more \$2.00 per bu.

DELTA TYPE WEBBER

1 3/8 INCH—61 BOLLS TO POUND

Nearly as early as Express. Will make 33 per cent lint. The originator says: "We believe it to be the most prolific and profitable cotton of its length ever produced." In a careful test made in 1924 it made \$50.62 more an acre for lint and seed than the next best variety.

It is all right for planting under weevil conditions, and this splendid quality of seed we offer will please you. Price: 1 bu. \$2.75; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.50; 25 to 50 bus. \$2.35; 100 bus. \$2.25 per bushel.

SEA ISLAND COTTON EUREKA

Earliest variety known. Black, lintless seed, 40 pounds to bushel. A small acreage of this variety is being grown successfully and we can supply the very best quality of seed. Price: 1 bu. \$4.75; 5 to 10 bus. \$4.50; 25 to 50 bus. \$4.35; 100 bus. or more, \$4.25 per bushel.

Kirkland's Prolific and Selected Seed Corns

Better the Seed—Better the Crop

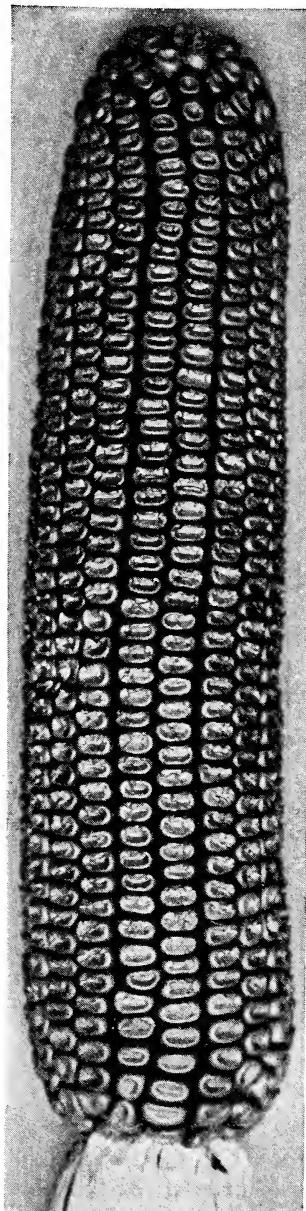
CULTURE—Plant 8 quarts to an acre. Usually planted in the South from March 5th to June 25th. Plant 5 foot rows 12 inches in drill—though controlled by strength of land. A good fertilizer consists of 250 pounds of Acid Phosphate and 250 pounds cotton seed meal per acre. Never plow corn deep. Plant field corn in Florida, January and February.

KIRKLAND'S IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT—Our Earliest Yellow Field Corn—This is not a prolific corn, but always yields from one to two nice large ears. Has large, broad grains of a rich golden color. Not a flint variety, but a moderately hard corn, well shucked and does not rot in the field. Is exceptionally early, maturing in about 90 days, and because of its earliness it is now being largely grown for early feed crops, and after oats or truck crops. Meal can be had one hundred days after planting. It is a hardy, healthy, vigorous growing corn and withstands adverse weather conditions better than many others. An improvement over the common Yellow Dent, and much superior in every way. We get our stocks each year from the best habitat for this corn. It is carefully selected and the very best. It is advisable to buy fresh seed each year. Price: Postpaid 1 qt. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.10. Not postpaid, pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.75, sack $2\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$3.65 per bushel.

KIRKLAND'S IMPROVED WHITE DENT—Our Earliest White Field Corn—In earliness, hardness and vigorouess this corn is identical to our Improved Golden Dent. Often used for roasting ears, but we do not recommend it for this purpose, the garden varieties (under vegetable department) are preferable in every respect for the table. A softer corn than Golden Dent, the grains are large white and deep; cob is comparatively small. This is an ideal milling type. Some growers use it each year as their main crop and it has produced on good lands 60 to 90 bushels per acre. There is quite a demand for it, for early planting, on account of earliness, and late plantings, after truck and oats. Our stocks are carefully selected and the best obtainable. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.10. Not Postpaid, 1 pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.75; sack $2\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$3.65 per bushel.

ENSILAGE CORN—Eureka Ensilage—Eureka is a double purpose corn, for aside from being a first-class ensilage corn, as a field variety it ranks high in yield. It is tall and leafy, 12 to 15 feet high, with an enormous growth of fodder. It bears one to two ears to the stalk, the ears frequently over 12 inches, and like all corns that bear more than one ear to the stalk, should be grown on good lands. We recommend it for bottom lands and low grounds. By mail, postpaid, qt. 30c; gal. 60c; pk. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.95; bu. \$3.60.

HASTINGS' PROLIFIC—This is a very well known seed throughout the South. Our Seed Stock is grown by one of the best row-to-row plant breeders in the South, and we do not hesitate to highly recommend this seed to the most particular farmer. The ears are well filled at both ends and makes a highly desirable corn for feeding as well as milling. The grains are white and very close together with a small cob. Matures in 120 to 130 days. Qt. 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 50c; peck 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$3.00. Bushel lots or more, \$2.60.



Kirkland's Improved
Golden Dent

WILLIAMSON SEED CORN—This is the most popular corn and the fastest growing in popularity of any Seed Corn we know of. The stalks of this corn grow to a very large size and bears one or two well developed ears to the stalk. This corn has very fine keeping qualities, the grains being very flinty and transparent, showing that it has been bred between two very fine varieties of corn. It shells out about 85 pounds of seed corn to the 100 lbs. of ear corn. Peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.

DOUTHIT'S PROLIFIC SEED CORN—This corn has led for the past several years in yield tests per acre made by Clemson Agricultural College. Our seed stock is only one year removed from the originator and has been selected and graded. Peck \$1.25; bushel \$3.50.

LOWMAN'S PROLIFIC—Small cob, deep gorged seed grain; will average two or three good ears to stalk. This corn has proven very popular with all farmers who have tried it. We anticipate this to be our biggest seller this season and suggest you write us at once as to your plans for the coming season. This seed is grown for us in this section by our private grower, and is strictly pure and high grade. Peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.

GARRICK'S PROLIFIC—A pure white corn and very prolific, usually two ears to the stalk. The season is medium to late and is an excellent weevil resistant. The grains are very flinty, white and medium deep. Peck 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.60; bushel \$3.00; 5 bushel lots or more, \$2.75.

IMPROVED TENNESSEE RED COB—Improved strain of Tennessee Red Cob is a two-eared variety with much smaller cob than the old type of Tennessee Red Cob. The stalk is also smaller and for this reason can be left a good deal thicker in the rows. The grains are long and very evenly distributed. Improved Tennessee Red Cob scarcely ever have a barren stalk. Our supply of this excellent variety is very limited and for this reason we advise sending in your order early. Qt. 25c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.00.

FARMER'S PRIDE—This corn has been grown throughout Georgia for the past fifteen years. It is one of the very best field corns listed by us. It is called by quite a number of growers Poor Man Corn; they claim it to be the surest corn on thin lands. Our grower here at Augusta averaged 47 bushels per acre on his entire crop of 200 acres. He claims that he has planted nothing else on his farms for the past eight years and in that time has never made a failure. The corn has a medium ear, two to a stalk, extra long deep grains, small red cob. We recommend it to any farmer as there is no better variety for a main crop. Our stocks were all grown by one man and selected for seed purposes. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.10. Not postpaid, 1 pk. \$1.10; 1 bu. \$4.00; sack $2\frac{1}{2}$ bus. at \$3.75 bu.

Kirkland's Selected Seed Corns

COCKE'S PROLIFIC—Flinty white, heavy. Our breeder has made a specialty of this corn for ten years. He has increased its usual length of grain, set its habits to two ears, increased the width of the blade, and reduced the height of the stalks, which make it a more desirable corn than the usual Cocke's Prolific. Out of 32 varieties N. C. Exp. Sta. for eight years ranked as having the highest average. It averages about 175 ears for 100 plants. Nothing better for ensilage. Price postpaid: Qt. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.10. Not prepaid, peck \$1.10; bu. \$4.00; sacks 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. at \$3.75 per bushel.

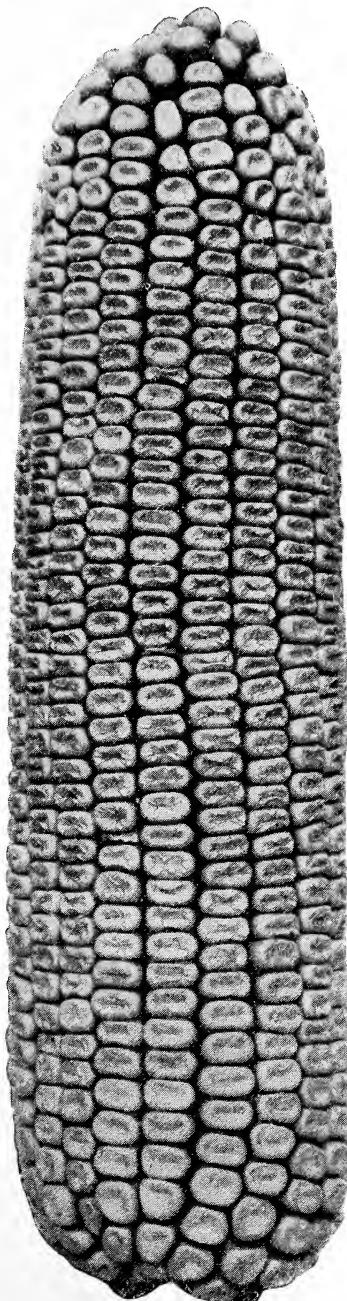
HICKORY KING—This corn contains the smallest cob of any variety, grains large and white, making a fine quality of meal. Matures in 115 to 125 days. This is probably the best known of all the standard varieties. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.00; 1 bu. \$4.00; sack 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$3.75 per bushel.

MEXICAN JUNE—The Mexican June Corn we are now offering is quite an improvement over the old of a few years ago. We have improved the quality of this corn to the place where now it produces two large ears to the stalk and each ear averaging from 600 to 700 grains. We only list the Tall Mexican June Corn. All tests prove it to be the best. There is no variety of corn that can be planted as late as the Mexican June, and mature. Plant June 1st to July 25th. You, too, can have roasting ears up until frost by planting this corn. This is the best of all corns for silo purposes when planted late; produced here around 16 tons of silage per acre. Our grower the past season planted Mexican June corn on July 15th, and averaged 65 bushels of matured corn per acre. It is better never to pull the fodder, but shock corn and leave it this way until thoroughly dry. Will stand more drought than any other variety. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.25; 1 bu. \$4.50; sack 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$4.35 per bushel.

INOCULATE WITH NITRAGIN

POP CORN Its General Uses Are Unknown

CULTURE—Pop Corn is usually thought of only as a popping proposition, but it is, however, one of our best crops for forage and early feed that is known. There is no crop known that will produce more forage and of the very highest feeding value than Pop Corn. It should be planted in 3 or 4 foot rows about 6 inches in the row, several grains



to the hill. In June it is full grown and has an abundance of ears in the milk. This crop can be cut and fed to stock. It can also be planted up to July 4th. When planted for corn it should be planted much thinner, one stalk to the hill, every three or four inches in the row and will produce on good land 35 to 50 bushels per acre.

WHITE RICE—This is probably one of the most well known and popular varieties. It is very prolific. It pops pure white and the quality is excellent. Produces one to six ears to the stalk. Price: Postpaid, 1 pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$12.50.

GOLDEN QUEEN—One of the best varieties for forage purposes. Ears a little larger than White Rice; handsome yellow grain. Pops perfectly white and exceedingly tender. Price: Postpaid, 1 pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.50.

POP CORN AND COW PEAS MIXED—This makes an ideal combination and the cheapest of hay. Use one-fourth bushel of Pop Corn, three-fourth bushel of Cow Peas per acre. It cures easily and makes a balanced ration.

INOCULATE WITH NITRAGIN

BROOM CORN More of This Crop Should Be Grown in the South

IMPROVED EVERGREEN BROOM—We have found this to be the only variety that has proven successful in the South. Will not get red in the field before it is cut. Strictly a green variety of brush. Grows about 8 feet. Stands up well and always free from crooked brush. One acre produces about 500 pounds of brush, and 30 to 40 bushels of seed. Plant in spring like corn, the same cultivation, though somewhat later in the season. Plant in drills 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet apart leaving 6 inches in the row. Requires 20 pounds to the acre. This crop has been tremendously profitable in the past few years, and we advise the more general planting of this. Get Agricultural Department at Washington to mail you a complete bulletin for preparation for the market. Price: Prepaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.30; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

LARGE TRUCK GROWERS' PRICES

If you are a large truck grower and use a large amount of seed, send us a list of your requirements and we will send you special prices.

Don't Fail to Order Some Flower Seeds for the Home

KIRKLAND'S SORGHUMS

Nothing Takes Their Place in the South as a Producer of Early Feeds, and No Crop Is More Profitable Than the Syrup-Yielding Varieties.

CULTURE—Plant from April 15th to August 1st. If in rows 3 feet apart 15 lbs. to the acre, or broadcast one bushel per acre.

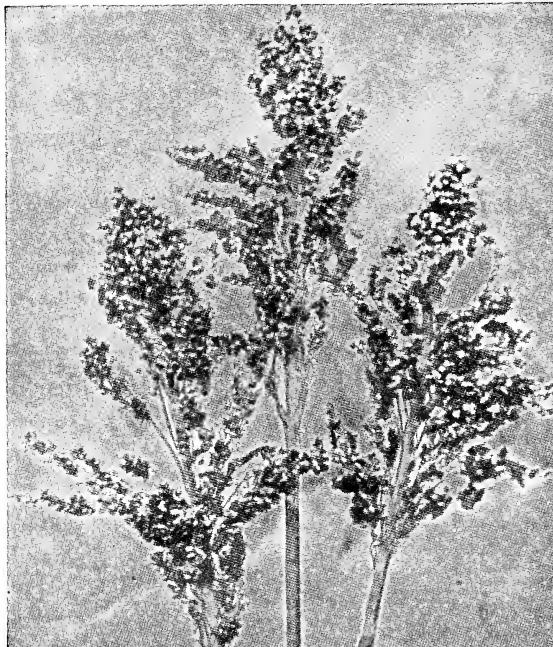
SORGHUM—*(Andropogon.)* (50 pounds bu.) The Sorghums make a larger yield in the same length of time than many other forage crops. Their use as a forage crop has increased very rapidly. No food is more nutritious, or more greatly relished by cattle. Should be one of the staple crops of every Southern farmer. An excellent green feed. Can be cut over 2 or 3 times during a season, yielding 2 or 3 crops from one seeding. Will stand dry weather much better than millet, and is a surer and larger yielding crop. Makes an excellent summer pasture for hogs. An economical silage matter, because when ripe it usually remains undeteriorated as uncut for a month. For hogging, broadcast three pecks per acre: graze April plantings in June, and May plantings in August; and the July plantings in September and October. In syrup-making chop off seed heads and feed them or make seed. One ton makes

20 gallons of syrup. The best fertilizer is two or three hundred pounds of cotton seed meal per acre.

SUGAR DRIP—Falsely called "Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane." Practically the same as Goose Neck, except it has straight head. Stalk at base 1 to 2 inches in diameter. One acre makes 200 or more gallons of syrup of good quality. This finely flavored syrup as made from our Southern Sorghums, Sugar Drip and Honey types, is becoming a big industry. Farm hands like it much better than the commercial syrups so largely doctored with glucose. Yields in forage three times amount Amber does. Seeds are larger than Orange, flatter, very much lighter in color; hull is maroon and shells clean. A new, separate and distinct Sorghum. One of the best varieties for making syrup. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. Many growers think it makes the sweetest and finest flavored of all Sorghum syrups. Seed often sold at fancy prices. On account of its especial sweetness, cattle are extremely fond of it. Much liked. Heavy seeder. Only grown in the South. In the Southwest it is called "Georgia Cane." The demand has been much more than the supply. Price, postpaid, lb. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25; pk. \$2.25. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.75; bushel \$5.00.

INOCULATE WITH NITRAGIN

GOOSE NECK—Sometimes called and is really a "Crooked Head Texas Seeded." Seed large as Orange, and in color the same; round in shape; never cleans well in threshing, but holds the outside hull, which is deep black. Largest of all Sorghums, 10 to 14 feet high. Stalks about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches at butt in diameter. Sow thinly for syrup. Larger than any of the Sorghums. Some plant in rows 3 feet wide and 18 inches apart, and 3 stalks to hill. Heads bend over like a goose's neck, and are black, 5 to 9 inches long and 3 to 5 inches wide. Seed scarce; only grown in the South. Makes the finest syrup. Price, postpaid, lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.75; pk. \$3.00. Not prepaid, pk. \$2.50; bu. \$8.00.



Early Amber Cane

EARLY AMBER—(Called also Chinese.) Slender stalks, narrow leaves. Seed heads loose and drooping, with black hulls, which usually do not shed in threshing; seed reddish-yellow. The earliest Sorghum forage known, making in 70 to 100 days, according to climate. Produces about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of forage per acre. Is not essentially saccharine, and is not adapted to syrupmaking. For early forage use it is the largest used of all Sorghums. Price, postpaid, lb. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c; pk. \$1.25. Not prepaid, pk. 90c; bu. \$2.25.

EARLY ORANGE—Georgia Experiment Station made total three cuttings green forage per acre, 42,018 lbs. Erect and compact; heads larger, heavier stalks, and heavier seed heads, but later in maturity than Amber. Chaff deep red, seed reddish yellow. In threshing seed are freed from hulls, and are clean. Makes more and better green forage than Amber. Earlier than Red Top. Price, postpaid, lb. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 80c; pk. \$1.35. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.00.

RED TOP, OR SUMAC—Stems sweeter and juicier than some other Sorghums. Seeds smallest of all and go farther in planting. Head erect, dark red in color. Yields about 5 tons per acre of forage. Seeds roundish and clean usually of hull. Medium early, 7 to 10 feet high. Leads all other varieties in portions of Tennessee and in North Georgia in forage; universally used and preferred, seed bringing there a premium. The best of all Sorghums for silage. About six days later than Orange. Stools well. Price, postpaid, lb. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 85c; pk. \$1.40. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.10; bu. \$3.25.

HONEY—Known in Tennessee as Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane, and sold under this name by a number of seed houses. Only grown in the South. The U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "Was distributed by the Department for a number of years, and is the sweetest of all Sorghums." This new Sorghum makes an unusually large stalk, sometimes as large in diameter as Ribbon Cane, and much taller. Prolific in juice, and runs higher in saccharine than any other Sorghum, being one of the heaviest yielders of syrup known. The product is thick and bright and much the same flavor as our Sugar Cane. This syrup brings always a good price. New and not much known; but never yet has there been enough seed to supply one-fourth the demand. Seed head is a "sprangled" top one. Seed husk is bright red. Is considered to be one of the most valuable Sorghums ever known. Price, postpaid, lb. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25; pk. \$2.25. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.75; bu. \$5.00.

NOTE—Our growers of Sugar Drip and Honey Sorghum the past season produced over 400 gallons of Sorghum syrup per acre, and saved above 30 bushels of seed per acre. It seems this is the crop that should attract every farmer's attention.

WRITE FOR KIRKLAND'S FALL CATALOG WHEN ORDERING

Non-Saccharine or Grain Sorghums

THE VALUE OF THESE SORGHUMS IS JUST NOW BECOMING KNOWN

NOTE—It has been demonstrated that Poultry can be raised in the South cheaper than in any section of the United States, if our farmers would raise their feed; but it cannot be raised profitably when feed has to be bought from the West. These non-saccharine Sorghums as offered below if planted by poultry raisers will do away with having to use the Western feeds.

The Kaffirs, Milo, Feterita and Shallu (called the grain Sorghums) for cattle and human feed are in dry times a more certain crop for grain than corn. Makes usually from 25 to 40 bushels per acre; 70 pounds of heads equal one bushel of corn. The stalks of these varieties are not hard like

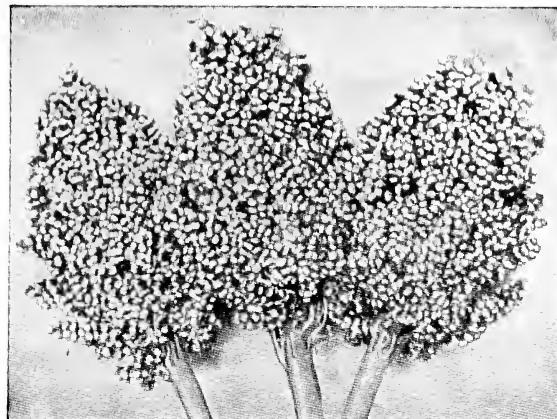
Sorghum, but pithy. Can be cut down and shocked up quickly and make an excellent forage and are easily cured. Valuable crops for poultry raisers. In dry regions are wholly supplanting corn and are used for all corn purposes. The best fertilizer is 200 or 300 pounds of cotton seed meal per acre.

KAFFIR CORNS—(50 pounds to bushel.) Mississippi Experimental Station says: "Will yield thirty bushels of seed on land making only 12 to 15 bushels of corn. Plant as late as July 20—plenty of time to mature seed." The principal crop in Oklahoma. Used as a part in all prepared chicken feeds. Sow with Cow Peas broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of Cow Peas per acre. Both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a crop of forage by itself, sow broadcast at rate of from 1 to 1½ bushels per acre, or drill two pecks per acre. For seed, plants should be 4 inches apart. The ground grains make fine muffins, waffles, etc.—700,000,000 people eat it. For mixed hay, one peck with 1½ bushels of Cow Peas; better than Sorghum since Kaffir has a soft stalk and cures more easily. Get Bulletin 31, Agricultural College, Stillwater, Okla.

WHITE KAFFIR—A straight upright growth. Stalky stem and wide leaves. Yield in seed per acre, 30 bushels. Valuable for stock and poultry. A valuable fodder corn; grows from 4 to 6 feet high. Stalks attain unusual thickness, and put out enormous leaves, dense foliage shades the ground and absorbs the moisture. Fodder is relished by stock. Each stalk carries a large seed head. The joints look like Sugar Cane joints, and from these joints grow oftentimes suckers. Makes a pint of grain per stalk. Price, postpaid, lb. 25c; ½ pk. 90c; pk. \$1.50. Not prepaid, pk. 90c; bushel \$2.50.

RED KAFFIR—This variety has red seed. Yields well on poor land and ripens earlier than the White and probably a little more hardy. Stalk is more tender and juicy. Heads are long and slender. Grows 5 to 6 feet. Price, postpaid, lb. 25c; ½ pk. 90c; pk. \$1.50. Not prepaid, pk. 90c; bushel \$2.50.

SHALLU—(50 pounds to bushel.) (Called also Cal. Rice, Cal. Wheat, Egyptian Wheat, Chicken Corn.) A non-saccharine Sorghum of widest use in India. Our Augusta grower made 30 bushels of seed planted very late on 3/4 acre. He says: "Makes more seed than any Cane or Sorghum, and nearly double that of Kaffir Corn. Stools heavily, 4 to 6 stalks per hill; grows 10 to 14 ft. high; planted early, two crops can be had, first for green cutting and second as seed crop. Heads look like large broom corn heads; seed are round, plump and white like Kaffir Corn. Excellent for forage; seed unexcelled for chicken feed and good for cattle; excellent if ground as meal for the human." A grower in Alabama says: "We grow two crops in Alabama to the acre." Plant in rows 3 feet apart, 10 pounds to the acre, or broadcast 25 pounds. Price, postpaid, lb. 30c; ½ pk. \$1.35; pk. \$2.50. Not prepaid, pk. \$2.25; bushel \$7.00.



White Kaffir Corn

MILo MAiZE, OR BRANCHING DHOURA

—(Fifty pounds to bushel.) A variety of Sorghum, non-saccharine, growing stalks 8 to 10 feet high. Grows similar to Kaffir Corn. Three weeks earlier, makes more grains per stalk. Texas matures Milo in July. Stands dry weather, and makes crop where corn would fail. Plant in 3-foot rows, leaving one or two plants every 6 inches in the row and cultivate as corn; 12½ lbs. per acre, in drill, or 40 lbs. broadcast; stools heavily—5 to 6 stools from each seed; cut green many times; good for the silo. Very productive; makes sometimes as much as 40 bushels seed plus first cutting fodder. If hogs

are turned on a field in Indian corn, Kaffir corn and Milo they will devour the entire Milo before touching either of the others. Seed larger than Kaffir. Price, postpaid, lb. 20c; ½ pk. \$1.00; pk. \$1.75. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.00; bushel, \$2.75.

FETERITA—(Sudan Dhoura.) Also called "Schriber Corn." Resembles Kaffir and Milo, but is larger, softer grains and more digestible and makes sweeter flour. Popular in Texas and Oklahoma. Same feeding value as corn. The earliest of the grain Sorghums. White grain. Use like Kaffir. Joints look like Sugar Cane joints, and from these joints grow suckers, each making a head; one or two pints of grain per stalk. Matures in quick time, ready for the silo in 60 days, and thoroughly matures in 90 days. As a drought-resister, it surpasses Milo and Kaffir. Usually 7 to 8 feet high. Makes 28 to 30 bushels per acre, and is a safer crop than an equivalent acreage in corn. Poor corn lands or droughty corn lands should go into Feterita for horse feed, 70 pound heads make one bushel grain shelled. At Augusta stood 13 weeks' drought, made four cuttings for dried hay, and three weeks earlier than Kaffir. Stools 5 to 7 stalks per grain. Can be cut ripened and piled up for feed—head and stalk. Price, postpaid, lb. 20c; ½ pk. \$1.10; pk. \$2.00. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.25; bushel \$3.50 per bushel.

TEOSINTE—(Euchlaena Luxuriana.) Stalk resembles Indian corn; stools heavily; sow in April, May or June. Cut when two or three feet high, and continue to cut as it grows out, all through summer. One acre will produce 30 tons green food in the season, and take care of 10 head of cattle. Miss. Exp. Sta. reports 22 tons per acre green forage product. One seed makes 20 to 30 stalks or stools. On rich land grows 15 feet high, and produces larger amount of forage than any known plant. Have seen 225 pounds of forage from one seed; 10 per cent saccharine. Seeds only in extreme South. Plant 2 lbs. to acre last March, drill 4 feet apart, seeds one foot in the drill; cultivate as corn. Ripens last of November. It takes 85 degrees heat to germinate Teosinte; needs a long, hot season, rich soil, abundant moisture. Fine for silo. Price, postpaid, 4 ozs. 40c; lb. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$5.00. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 90c per lb.; 25 to 50 lbs. at 85c per lb.

USE BLUE RIBBON SHEEP MANURE FOR ALL PURPOSES

No Trash
All Fertilizer

VETCHES, CLOVERS AND GRASSES SUITABLE FOR THE SOUTH

NOTE—"Leguminous Crops in North Carolina."—
A good bulletin. Experimental Station, Raleigh, N. C.
Get it.

VETCHES

For Full Description, Get Our Fall Catalogue.

HAIRY VETCH (*Vicia Villosa*)—Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.20. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. 15c; 100 lbs. 14c per lb.

SATIVA, OR OREGON VETCH—Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 90c. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. 12c; 25 to 50 lbs. 10c; 100 lbs. at 9c per lb.

AUGUSTA VETCH—Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. 12c; 25 to 50 lbs. 10c; 100 lbs. at 8c per pound.

CLOVERS

Get our Fall Catalogue for full description. We only list in spring varieties generally planted at that time.

ALFALFA, OR LUCERNE CLOVER—60 lbs. to bu.)—A legume and soil renovator. (*Medicago Sativa*.) Stools or multiples and stems heavily—30 to 40 stalks from one root. These throw out numberless intertwined branches; average growth 3 feet. Drill 10, or broadcast 20 pounds per acre, spring or fall. Cut before blooming 4 to 5 times a season. Deep feeder—needs a loose soil; grown throughout America; better than red clover. In place of successive cuttings, Alfalfa can be cut in June and then pastured until October 1st. Pound for pound, it has equal feeding value with bran or the grains. At the Government Diversity Farm in Alabama there was netted \$51 an acre on Alfalfa—five cuttings, \$12 per ton for hay on land rated at \$15 per acre. Georgia Agr. Col. made 6½ tons per acre with five cuttings. Best in Georgia to drill, 3-foot rows and clean cultivate for several years the middle till weeds are driven out, then plant middles. Alfalfa will lap when grown in 2½-foot rows. On a small scale, if a few rows are grown in a garden, it will furnish in successive cuttings goodly amounts of green forage, year after year, without replanting. Many people grow Alfalfa successfully by planting 15 or 20 lbs. along with spring oats in February. Price postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 28c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 26c; 100 lbs. at 25c per pound.

HAIRY PERUVIAN ALFALFA—Is fast supplementing in the Southwest the other nine types of Alfalfa. It carries a very much longer season and, therefore, carries more cuttings, and yields according to all tests, 1½ to 1¾ tons more of hay per acre than other types; the hay is of finest quality because of the greater abundance of leaves which are much larger than the usual type. Grows at a lower temperature than other Alfalfas. Remarkable to say, this Alfalfa keeps practically green and an edible proposition throughout the whole year, while other Alfalfas go down at frost. Takes on a fuzz in winter which protects the plant. Leaves off fuzz in summer. Drill 10 pounds per acre; 20 pounds, broadcast. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 35c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 33c per pound.

GEORGIA BURR CLOVER, OR SPOTTED CLOVER—(*Medicago Arabic*)—In bushel, 10 pounds to the bushel; in immense use. Plant July, August and September. See Fall Catalogue for full description. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c. Not prepaid, 1 bu. \$2.25; 5 to 10 bu. at \$2.00 per bu.

GEORGIA MELILOTUS ALBA, OR BOKARA, OR SWEET—A legume. Use Farmogerm. Sow 12 pounds per acre in March or April. Or sow in the fall with grain and cut later after grain cutting. Can be pastured spring and summer and plowed under in fall. Great soil renewer. Cut for hay when two feet high—when not woody; grows five feet. Reseeds as long as land is unbroken. Sweetest of all hays and mixes fine with Johnson Grass. Seeds about July 15th. Reseeds close to the ground, and continues to grow. The bee man's best friend because of its sweet flowers. In the past four years Mel Alba has been sensational transformed from a semi-weed into a plant of greatest use and value. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.30. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 18½c per lb.

CLOVERS—Continued

JAPAN CLOVER—(25 lbs. to bu.) (*Lespedeza Striata*.) A perennial legume. Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; well known now in the South. Sow in fall or spring in permanent pastures by scarifying surface with disc harrow. Is eaten greedily by stock—June until frost. In rich soils grows 20 to 30 inches high and is mowed, two tons to acre. Appears in May. Can plant in spring 25 pounds per acre alone, or fall with rye and oats. Spreading by natural means rapidly through the whole South. Will grow on any land, sweet or sour. Stock and hogs are fond of it. Scatter it in the woods or pastures, fall or spring. Sow seeds in fields on top of ground after spring oats are planted. For reseeding do not cut till seed on lower stems have ripened, which then scatter. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.85. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 30c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 29c; 100 lbs. at 28c per pound.

GRASSES

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER PLANTING IN THE SOUTH

BERMUDA GRASS SEED—(*Cynodon Dactylon*) (Couch Grass or Joint Grass.) Germinates within two or three weeks. A perennial sun-loving grass, spreads extensively by creeping stems. The most valuable of all grasses for pastures in the South. Graze from May to middle of November. Every three or five years disc harrow the sod bound soil in spring. Excellent soil binder. Ton for ton hay equals timothy. Grows on great varieties of soil. On rich land two to four cuttings can be had (2 feet high) yearly. Seed are planted 6 to 8 pounds per acre in moist seasons in spring or summer; best to press in with a roller. After the last cutting in the fall, plow land and sow oats or vetch, or a mixture of the two. The oats and vetches give a crop of hay in May and by July the Bermuda may be cut. Combined with Burr Clover will give green pasture all the year. Excellent, too, for lawns. No other grass equals this for summer lawns except Carpet. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 60c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 38c; 100 lbs. at 35c per pound.

CARPET GRASS—(*Paspalum Compressus*) (18 lbs. bu.)—From West Indies. This is the most wonderful grass for pasture purposes, for lawns, golf links, etc., that we know. A perennial. It is never a pest and is easily eradicated. Flourishes in lands short in lime. Grows exceptionally well in shade. Stands grazing and trampling better than most grasses. We find, too, that this grass will absolutely crowd out Bermuda and will give a better growth throughout the South on thin, sandy lands than any other grass we have ever tried. The Government says that in our Southern Coastal plains and flat woods country that this grass is better than Bermuda. Grows 2 to 2½ feet. In Florida, where the temperature does not go below 20 degrees, this grass will stay green the year-round. There is an immense demand for the seed and now can be supplied in fairly good amounts. A big South Carolina cattle man writes us January 1st, 1921, "My Carpet Grass came up well and is still green though showing frost somewhat now." Plant from March until May on well prepared land from 5 to 8 lbs. per acre; cover very lightly. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.25. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 50c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 45c; 100 lbs. at 42c per pound.

HERDS, OR RED TOP—(*Agrostis Vulgaris*) (10 lbs. to bushel) Good perennial. Generally sown on permanent moist land pastures. It's best when fed down close as a forage plant; not killed by overflows; improves with age each year. Its chief value is a pasture grass; although it is used largely, too, for permanent pasture. Sow fall or spring, two bushels to acre. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 22c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 20c per lb.

JOHNSON GRASS—(*Sorghum Halepense*) 28 lbs. to bushel. Known, too, as Means Grass and falsely as Guinea. Vetch and Johnson are the standard Augusta hay farm mixtures. Plant as soon as frost disappears, through June 30 to 40 lbs. to acre. Cut before head flowers; 3 to 4 cuttings per season. Withstands drought; yields heavy crops year after year without resetting, though ground needs each fall, disc harrowing. Do not let go to seed, spreads if you do;

GRASSES—Continued

the root system develops only after plant seeds. Large areas of Johnson Grass are to be found in Alabama, Texas and Mississippi. A few years ago these areas were thought to be quite without value, but today they, on account of the high quality and easy sale of Johnson Grass hay, are exceedingly valuable. Our cheapest hay grass, yet it contains more nutriment than timothy. Price, postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 18c; 100 lbs. at 16c per lb.

PASPALUM DILATATUM, OR DALLIS GRASS— Plant March to June. Indicated in wet heavy lands where Bermuda is not good. Do not confound with Western grass called Dallis. Sow in spring, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre, by hand, roll or plank under on harrowed land. A perennial. The great permanent cattle pasture of Australia, where one acre supports one cow year round. Grows 2 to 4 feet high. Makes enormous pasture, or several green cuttings. Grows in clumps; its broad leaves are near the ground. Mixes well with Bermuda. Known, also, as Large Water Grass and Golden Crown Grass. Spreads by root stock and seed. Has crow-foot seed heads. In Florida green all winter. Keep cattle off till plants are well rooted and firm. Has double feeding value of Bermuda, and is a month earlier, and also later for grazing. Plowing kills it. This grass is spreading naturally now in Georgia. Price, postpaid, lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$3.00. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 50c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 45c; 100 lbs. at 42c pound.

RHODES GRASS—(Chloris Gayana). Price, postpaid, lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.75. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 80c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 75c per lb.

SUDAN GRASS—(Andro Sorg. Var.) A new African sweet sorghum hay grass, fine stemmed like Johnson. An annual. Plant spring or summer here within 80 days of frost. Three cuttings per season and 3 or 4 tons total per acre. Grows 5 to 8 feet, stools 20 to 40 per seed. Erect, leafy stem. Looks like Johnson, but is more leafy and sweeter. Root system like oats—

never a pest. Makes 600 pounds seed per acre. In Florida made 3 tons first cutting; month after, was waist high. Sweet, green or cured; is eaten ravenously. Probably the original form of sorghum. A North Georgia man writes us: "Sudan Grass bought of you is certainly a wonderful plant. Made three full cuttings at the rate of 6 tons per acre." Wonderful hay grass. One we can recommend for every section of the South. Price, postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 12c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 10c; 100 lbs. at 9c per lb.

ORCHARD GRASS—(Dactylis Glomerata.) (14 lbs. to bu.) Germinates within one week to two weeks. Sow two bushels to acre. Fall or spring. Excellent perennial. Commences spring growth in February. Ready for hay cutting in April; graze until hot summer. Early autumn starts new set of leaves, making rich pasture, remaining green all fall and winter. Mixes well with Red Top. A good shady woodland pasture. Price, postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 22c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 20c per lb.

KIRKLAND'S PALMETTO SPECIAL (Lawn and Park Grass)—(14 lbs. to bushel.) Will form a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. Composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that with proper care and attention a beautiful green lawn can be kept all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown to succeed and do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, one pound to area 10x10 feet. Can be sown either in the spring or fall. Sown in the spring it should be put in as early as practicable. Do not use stable manure—makes weeds and miscellaneous grasses. Price of Lawn Grass: Postpaid, lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 38c per lb.; 25 to 50 lbs. at 35c; 100 lbs. at 32c per lb.

NATAL GRASS—(Tracholaena Rosea.) Price, postpaid, lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.10. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 35c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 34c; 100 lbs. at 33c per lb.

KIRKLAND'S GRASS MIXTURES

It has long been an established fact that Grass Seed when sown in mixture makes a far better yield of hay and also a better pasture than one variety sowed alone. We have made a careful study of Grass Mixtures, and in offering the following we have the ideal mixtures for the purposes for which they are recommended. Only the highest grade of seed are used and they are thoroughly mixed in the proper proportions to give the best results. In the Hay Mixtures we use only the Grasses which have proven the best to sow together and which mature and ripen together, which is, of course, necessary to get the best crops. While our pasture mixtures are composed of grasses which mature at different times, thereby giving a continuous pasture. We recommend these mixtures with entire confidence, and we feel sure that they cannot be improved upon, but should any of our customers prefer different mixtures, we will be glad to mix the seeds in any proportion they may wish.

(These Prices are Subject to Market Changes.)

Kirkland's Grass Mixture, No. 1, for Hay or Pasture

Recommended for light or loamy upland, for either hay crop or grazing purposes as it can be mown if desired.

Composed of—Orchard Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Red Clover, Alfalfa.

These Grasses mature and ripen together, making a splendid hay. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Present price, per lb. 25c; 10 lbs. at 22c per lb.; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

Kirkland's Grass Mixture, No. 2, for Pasture

Recommended for light or loamy upland.

Composed of—Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Red Clover, Perennial Rye Grass, White Dutch Clover, Herds Grass, Alfalfa.

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Present price, per lb. 28c; 10 lbs. at 26c per lb.; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

Kirkland's Grass Mixture, No. 3, for Hay

Recommended for stiff, heavy or low lands.

Composed of—Timothy, Herds Grass, Mammoth Clover, Alsike Clover, Meadow Fescue.

These Grasses mature and ripen together.

Sow 20 lbs. to the acre.

Present price, per lb. 25c; 10 lbs. at 20c per lb.; 100 lbs. \$18.50.

Kirkland's Grass Mixture, No. 4, for Pasture

Recommended for stiff, heavy or low lands.

Composed of—Kentucky Blue Grass, Alsike Clover, Herds Grass, White Dutch Clover, Meadow Fescue.

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Present price, per lb. 28c; 10 lbs. at 26c per lb.; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

USE BLUE RIBBON SHEEP MANURE FOR ALL PURPOSES

No Trash — All Fertilizer

25 lbs., \$1.00 — 50 lbs., \$1.75 — 100 lbs., \$3.00

For Gardens, Shrubs, Pot Plants, Lawns, Flowers, Etc.



COW PEAS

(*Vigna Unguiculata*) 60 lbs. to bushel

FARMOGERM WILL DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF NITROGEN STORED IN THE SOIL WHEN PEAS, BEANS AND OTHER LEGUME SEED IS TREATED WITH IT.

A great soil improver. Plowing under Cow Pea stubble increases the following crop by 25 per cent and plowing under whole vine, 40 per cent to 60 per cent. One ton Cow Pea hay contains 47 pounds nitrogen, 10 pounds phosphate acid and 20 pounds potash. There is an enormous increased use each year for Cow Peas. The South must abolish her Northern hay bill; also her guano bill; she must make two crops on her land in place of one per annum. All the above can be accomplished by using Cow Peas. In ground rich in nitrates Cow Peas will make big vines, but few peas. Yield in peas 10 bushels (in corn) to 15 bushels (drilled) per acre.

GEORGIA COW PEAS—Augusta is the largest Cow Pea shipping point in America. This house is one of the largest pea jobbers in the South. Plant from early spring to July 15th. Drill, broadcast or between hills in corn. Broadcast 1½ bus., drill 3 feet rows 1 bushel, or in corn rows ½ bushel per acre. Early planting makes vines, late planting makes Peas. Makes an excellent mixture to plant with Soy Beans, Sorghums, Kaffir Corn, German Millet and Japanese Millet. April plantings can be hogged in July, June plantings in September and October. Their best habitat is about us here. Contains more nutrient as hay than Clover or Alfalfa. Grow in poorest soil. For hay, cut when Peas are forming and cure. Large yearly increase in use, and extending now to Northern States. Augusta often gathers by July 15th, a crop of New Era, Rams Horn, Iron and Brabham Peas. A big winter gathering money crop. Has long been a leading crop in the South for hay and pasture, and the green peas are staple human food throughout the summer season. In winter the dried peas are just as good as white navy beans. We handle all varieties of Cow Peas, but list below only a few varieties, in a retail way. Prices on Cow Peas fluctuate so much that we cannot quote in large amounts, but will gladly quote on any variety in any amounts. Write us for prices.

IRON, also called FLINT—A small, hardy, grayish yellow, glassy or shiny pea, known sometimes as Buckshot. Exploited widely by Agricultural Department as being immune to root knot caused by eel worms. This pea is, therefore, an invaluable addition to the pea world. A most valuable field pea. Being root knot resistant, this pea, in preference to others, should be planted in all peach orchards and in the Sumatra tobacco fields of Florida. Matures in about 100 days. April plantings Augusta mature crop about July 20th. Price, postpaid, quart 50 cents.

BRABHAM—A hybrid of Iron, has the earliness of the Whippoorwill, and the wilt-resistant qualities of the Iron. At Washington, yield from Brabham 20 per cent more hay than iron. A Florida grower says: "This is practically the New Era Pea combined with the wilt-resistant quality of the Iron Pea." Planted with fall grain will lie in the ground all winter and germinate next spring. This pea makes more vines than any known pea. Pods white and 6½ inches long, about 18 peas to the pod. Brabham pea vines will stay green until frost; can be "picked" six or seven times, and vine then cut for hay. Price, postpaid, quart, 50c.

WHIPPOORWILL, or SPECKLED or SHINNEY or BUNCH SPECKLES (Two Crop Peas)—Out of 220 varieties of Cow Peas tested by the U. S. Agricultural Department, they say that the best four are Whippoorwill, New Era, Iron, and Brabham. Old variety; bunch pea; upright; yellow pod, thick, and rots easily; brown-spotted pea. One of the earliest peas. Price, postpaid, quart 50c.

NEW ERA—A trifle earlier than Whippoorwill, and one-third smaller. A bunch pea, erect. Ripens in six to eight weeks, recommended where early maturing Cow Peas are wanted. Three crops were made one year at Georgia Experimental Station. One of our most valuable peas. Often matures in 60 days. Price, postpaid, quart 50c.

UNKNOWN, or WONDERFUL—Fine combination pea for heavy vines and stock peas. Stands at the head as per U. S. Agricultural Department as "largest growing and most vigorous Cow Pea." Erect vines; late maturing. Price, postpaid, quart, 50c.

CLAY, also called CLAY BANK—An old-time variety grown in many sections, and especially in Tennessee. Makes a growth of vine similar to the Unknown Pea, largely called for in the cane fields of Louisiana. Large growing. Price, postpaid, quart 50c.

WHITE TABLE PEAS

Salable at much higher prices than ordinary Cow Peas. These dried peas are largely used in the South, and in other sections of the country as table Peas.

RAM'S HORN, CALIFORNIA BLACK-EYE—Six Weeks' Peas. Do not mature at once. Keep them picked. Should be adopted in the South to serve just as the White Yankee Bean serves in the North. Planted in April makes two crops. Larger and sweeter than Black-Eye, and quicker to mature. Vine is large, and the peas are fine yielders. Peas are curved up at both ends and sugary. Skin is a little rough. Price, postpaid, quart 65c.

BROWN-EYE WHITE CROWDER—Medium size white pea with brown eyes. One of the universal table peas; very prolific and hardy; more largely grown in the South than any white pea. Keeps better than most varieties. An excellent table pea; medium late. Price, postpaid, quart 65c.

LITTLE LADY—Bunch; has a delicate vine; prolific bearer, very sugary. The daintiest, smallest and most highly prized of all the white peas for the table. Price, postpaid, quart 75c.

CONCH, or GENTLEMAN PEA—A small, pure white table pea, delicate and delicious. Profuse bearer. Planted in April begin bearing late in June, and vines bear until frost. Plant 4x4 feet, two plants to the hill. Will run in every direction about 8 feet and cover prone all the ground. Two quarts make enough for a family from June until frost. Price, postpaid, quart 75c.

NOTE: We haven't sufficient stock to offer in large amounts.

CANADA FIELD PEAS—Small, round, smooth, white-seeded pea. Height of straw 48 inches. Resembles a small extra early garden pea. Takes the place in the far North and Canada that the Cow Pea does in the South. Plant in the South any time from September until March. Sown alone, broadcast like Cow Peas, at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half to the acre; will afford fine grazing within 90 days after sowing, or allowed to mature will produce a valuable crop of hay. Canada Field Peas and Burt Oats—sow bushel of each in February; oats hold up peas. Combination makes a perfect hay forage. Cut when oats just begin to turn. It makes large out-turn. Price, postpaid, quart 35c; ½ pk. 95c; pk. \$1.50. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.25; bushel \$4.35.

Don't Fail To Order Some Flower Seeds For the Home

SOY or SOJA BEANS (GLYCINE HISPIDA) (60 LBS. TO BUSHEL)

USE FARMOGERM CULTURES FOR LEGUMES TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

THE SOY BEAN—**Uses and Cultures.** Soys carry more varied uses than any other plant; lead all other crops in production of digestible protein—exceeding corn 700 per cent. After threshing must not be sacked or piled until thoroughly dry. A valuable and important forage and feed crop for Southern farmers. Carry superiority over Cow Peas; carry wide uses in forage pasture, hogging, soil renovation, hay, oil, cake and canning (dry peas). Resist drought and cold better than Cow Peas. Can plant earlier than Cow Peas. For green manuring broadcast. For hogs, broadcast last cultivation of corn. Sow spring or summer. Sorghum, Sudan or Cow Peas all make good mixtures with Soys. Yield 20 to 30 bushels per acre. Weevils do not attack. For hay or green manure, broadcast 1 to 1½ bushels per acre, or drill. (See special culture under some varieties as listed.) Sow after oats for hay and make 2 to 2½ tons hay per acre. Broadcast at last corn plowing in corn and the popped beans will lie on ground till February for hogs. Fine for hogging. For forage cut the vines when the beans just begin yellowing, save and feed this combined ration of beans and vines. Sow with Cow Peas, to hold the vines up off the ground, and to enable them to be cut and cured. Sow at the rate of half a bushel of Soys to one bushel of Cow Peas. Furnishes a balanced ration (vines and beans) in one crop. Not necessary to feed corn, cotton seed meal or any oil-foods whatever when feeding the above. Ton for ton, Soy Bean hay and Alfalfa contain practically the same quantities each of protein, carbohydrates and fat. On sandy, poor land grow three feet high. Each pod carries three beans and possibly 200 pods per stalk. Seed ripen at the same time. Do equally well on light and heavy soils. A fine land improver. Yield is heavier in beans and vines than Cow Peas. Are easier raised, more productive, carry more nitrogen, hay is easier saved, and requires only three-quarters as much seed as Cow Peas. As a source of protein, there are few things better. The pressed oil is not edible, but is our best linseed paint oil substitute, also a solvent for cresol. The pressed cake is for cattle food, a great rival of cotton seed meal. Being a bush-like plant, Soy Beans do not interfere with the cultivation of other crops when sown in the middles. Plant in corn middles and then thicken the stand of your corn in the corn row, and get two good crops. Always inoculate seed. Fine in orchards. In big use for grinding—2,000 pounds Soy Beans make 1,650 pounds cake and 30 gallons of oil. For all leaf-worms on Soy Beans, Velvet Beans and the Cotton Plant, the Irish Potato and Tobacco, the dusting of Calcium Arsenite is indicated.

LAREDO SOY BEANS

LAREDO SOY BEANS—An absolutely new Soy Bean carrying remarkable and sensational characteristics. The new Laredo Soy Bean, after thorough test, has proven to be one of the best all round Soy Beans and the only one known to be positively immune to root knot and nematode. The Laredo differs from any other variety. As the plants get up a few inches high they stool out like oats and each individual plant sends up from six to fifteen very fine branches which makes it one of the very best of hay beans, and unlike any of the other varieties of soys. The mere fact of this bean being the only variety to be positively immune to root knot will cause a great demand. It is similar in some respects to the O-Too-Tan in regard to the size of seed. The seed, however, are a little smaller, black and flat. Even with this smallness of seed it is one of the most prolific varieties known, demonstrating this fact at the Georgia Experiment Station and every station where tried. As a bean producer it has no equal; as a soil improver it can only be equalled or surpassed by the O-Too-Tan. The O-Too-Tan will perhaps produce more hay, too, to the acre. One of its great advantages is its earliness. The one drawback to O-Too-Tan is that it is apt to fall and recline. The Laredo, on the other hand, can be planted from the middle of May until July 10th. It will mature in high latitudes and is upstanding; does not twine or fall. It is sensational as a seed maker, producing on fair land thirty bushels of seed per acre the past season. One bushel will plant about twelve acres in 2½-foot rows, three to four seed to the foot in drills, so the cost will not be much higher than the ordinary Soy Bean. The seed will mature about September 15th. I do not believe that any farmer in the South who ever tries them will ever give them up. For seed saving use the mower and a threshing machine. It is possible,

though, to hand-pick and to flail out. We believe, in offering this bean to the trade, that it will compare favorably with anything that has been offered in the past. It certainly carries sensational value to Southern Agriculture. Price, postpaid, 1 pt. 50c; 1 qt. 90c; ½ pk. \$2.75; pk. \$5.00. Write for prices in larger amounts.

O-TOO-TAN SOY BEAN Destined to Revolutionize Southern Agriculture

Entirely different from all other Soy Beans. The coming fine-stemmed leguminous hay maker of the South.

A Great Hay Maker and Legume—This is the most remarkable and most valuable addition to Southern agriculture for many years. A Hawaiian bean. As a soil renovator or improver it will be seen from the accompanying photographic illustration, that no other legume can begin to compare with it and that its nitrogen-gathering ability is truly amazing. Notice, in the illustration, the nodules (the little lumps on the lateral roots) in which is gathered nitrogen from the air and which adds a wealth of value to the soil. No other plant can equal it in the matter of aggressive nitrogen-gathering root system. It is doubly superior to other Soy Beans, Cow Peas or Velvet Beans. Roots are from three to five times the size of other legumes and an individual root will carry eight to ten times the nodules. This tremendous root system answers a double purpose; besides gathering bacteria its depth of root makes it practically unaffected by drought. The photograph from which the cut of the O-Too-Tan field on next page was made, was taken at the end of a long drought that practically killed other crops. The yield of this particular field was three and one-half tons per acre of hay. O-Too-Tan grows entirely different from other Soy Beans; the main stem is erect, 3 to 4 feet high, and from it running branches extend as far as 7 or 8 feet. It is not, however, a climber like the Velvet Bean. Planted in 3½-foot rows, it will make one mass of foliage, as shown in the photo on this page. The bean pods are borne at the leaf joints three to five beans at each one and make at the rate of perhaps 40 bushels per acre. Seed are small and black in color. The color of the leaves and stem is light green even after they are dried.

O-Too Tan Hay Surpasses Alfalfa—This is destined to be our main Southern hay crop. What Alfalfa is for the North, O-Too-Tan will surpass in the South. It is hard to distinguish O-Too-Tan from Alfalfa hay; in fact, we had a bale of it in our store and asked a feed dealer what he thought of it. He said it was "mighty good looking Alfalfa," and for a long time we could not convince him that it was not Alfalfa Hay. O-Too-Tan Hay has twice the protein, and four times the carbohydrate contents that Alfalfa has. The hay itself inspires confidence. It looks fine, has that appetizing green look that sells it on sight—and it has an aroma that is refreshing to smell—the real new mown hay aroma which seems to stay with it. With the ravages of the boll weevil playing such havoc throughout the cotton belt, it is comforting to find that we have a plant that will at the same time build up the impoverished lands and fill our barns with the finest quality of hay on which to feed our stock or sell to the market as is seen fit. Besides fine stemmed hay, O-Too-Tans are indicated for peach, pecan and orange groves. Our illustration shows O-Too-Tans planted 3½ foot rows, 4 quarts per acre, May 20th. Bloomed in a hundred days, and field was cut for hay early in October, yielding 3½ tons of hay. This bean does well without artificial inoculation. One bushel plants eight acres. Do well planted in corn middles with corn 5 to 6 feet apart between rows. For a hay crop they are usually planted 2½ feet between rows.

Culture—From April to June, may be planted after Oats; drop 3 or 4 seed every 18 inches in 3 foot rows. Cover light, not over 2 inches deep. Plant ½ peck per acre. Work two or three times with shallow cultivator. An application of 200 pounds acid phosphate per acre will greatly increase yield. Fertilization is not necessary, but as with all other crops, the results are noticeable and worth while. In planting with corn sow in the same drill along with the corn, 4 pounds per acre. They will not climb on the corn stalks as do running velvet beans. For hay crop beans may be planted in 2½ foot rows.

Price, postpaid: 1 pt. 50c; 1 qt. 85c; ½ pk. \$2.25; pk. \$4.00. Write for prices in larger amounts.



Kirkland's
Seeds Sho-Gro

B.B. Kirkland Seed Co.



BILOXI SOY BEAN (One of the Wonders of the Soy Beans)—A Mississippi government tester after seven years testing 100 China Soy types, discarded 99 for this bean. The government's object was to get the biggest bean and forage producer among the Soys. This without doubt they have done; much larger growing than other types. Usually grows from 5 to 6 feet, according to the land. Widely branching and with exceedingly large foliage. This extra foliage gives great advantage here for the silo, also for soil renewing when turned under and for hogging; excellent for using in orchard and pecan groves. Its stems are large, but hollow, and cures easily. Hay is no coarser than Cow Pea Hay. Use the O-Too-Tan bean for fine stem hay and Biloxi for coarse. Heavy forage out-turn. Are superior to all our Southern legume crops and carry infinite value. As a seed producer no Soy will equal Biloxi, This is two or three weeks later than Mammoth Yellow and requires a longer growing season. In Tennessee it grew 5 ft. 7 in. without support and made three tons of hay per acre. The pods do not scatter seed. Beans can be harvested with a harvester that straddles the row, or beans can be hand-stripped from the stem, or stems are easily broken when dry. On account of its rank growth requires much less seed for planting per acre. A bushel will plant 4 or 5 acres.

Culture—Plant in drill 1 peck per acre; broadcast $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushel. For maturing seed plant in April or May. Requires longer season than older varieties. Cultivate like O-Too-Tan.

Price, postpaid: Pt. 40c; qt. 65c. **Not prepaid:** Pk. \$2.50; 1 bushel \$6.00.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY—The most popular of the Soy Beans. More largely planted than other varieties. Has produced in North Carolina and Tennessee an average of 40 bushels per acre. A medium late variety and usually a sure crop. The immature green bean seeds make a delicious cooked vegetable akin to green peas. **Price, postpaid:** Quart 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1.00; pk. \$1.35. **Not prepaid:** Pk. \$1.10; 1 bu. \$4.25; 5 bus. or more \$4.00 per bushel.

MAMMOTH EARLY BLACK TARHEEL—Black, notably free from disease and insect enemies. Valued because it makes a creditable yield of hay and beans in a short growing period. The Tarheel Black Soy is earlier than the Mammoth Yellow, and gives more prolific growth and larger foliage. **Price, postpaid:** Quart 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.00; pk. \$1.40. **Not prepaid:** Pk. \$1.10; 1 bu. \$4.25; 5 bus. or more, \$4.00 per bu.

BROWN SOYS—A Brown bean about as large as a Cow Pea, but has white tracings over it. They mature about like the Yellow Mammoth, but are more prolific, making a larger growth of vines and a better yield as regards the bean. **Price, postpaid:** Quart 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.00; pk. \$1.40. **Not prepaid:** Pk. \$1.10; 1 bu. \$4.25; 5 bus. or more, \$4.00 per bushel.

MUNG BEAN (NOT A SOY)

This is a wonderful new bean which has been offered in the South for the past few years at very high prices. It is not only an exceedingly good hay crop, but a wonderful soil improver and, we believe ranks next today to the O-Too-Tan and Laredo Soy Beans in this respect. It requires only a small amount of seed to plant an acre, about five pounds is sufficient. Best results are obtained when planted in $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 foot rows, 4 to 5 inches in the drill. For hay purposes we advise planting in May; for seed purposes June or early July is probably the best time. You will not get quite as large a plant, but the yield of seed will be heavier. Seed can be harvested as soy beans or picked by hand. One disadvantage in saving seed is that if not gathered at the proper time they will shatter out. **Price, postpaid:** 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 75c. Cannot offer in large amounts.

THE SOY BEAN —A STANDARD SOUTHERN CROP.

Since the advent of the boll weevil which now covers the entire cotton-growing section of the South, farmers have turned from one crop to another to take the place of cotton as a money crop. We have been carefully watching all the different crops as tried in the South, and it looks at the present time as if the soy bean has come nearer to being a standard Southern crop than any other thing that has been tried. It is not one that is so easily over-produced and not so perishable.

Besides a money crop, soy beans should be used more extensively on all farms in the South. There is no better soil improver and nothing will produce more feed for hogs. It is valuable for seed saving and is a wonderful hay crop. With the proper machinery for handling it can be in the future grown on a large scale and sold to mills for oil purposes. Soy bean oil is found to be more valuable each day and is adaptable for many more purposes than it was at one time.

The cake, too, is valuable feed. We now have varieties that are suitable for every section, some that are especially adapted for hay purposes, others for soil improving and others for food crops. It can also be grown in a profitable way for oil purposes.

It is true that cotton can still be grown in the South profitably, but not as cheap as at one time, as additional expense has to be added now in the making of this crop. There are some lands that have grown cotton in the past that cannot do so again, especially the cold, heavy, clay lands, where cotton is late in maturing. These lands are ideally suited to the growing of soy beans as a money crop, and we believe they have a wonderful future.

VELVET BEANS

THE SOIL BUILDER OF THE SOUTH—
SOUTH GEORGIA'S ONLY SALVATION

We Can Supply Any Variety Beans Grown, But We Are Listing the Most Popular Varieties.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH FARMOGERM

Uses and Culture—(1 bushel, 60 lbs. shelled; 100 lbs. of pods shell out about one bushel beans.) We are large dealers and contracting growers, and the leading exploiters of new types in the South. Velvets are the most vigorous and rank growing forage legume in the United States, and a most important crop, carrying wide uses. The early types are adaptable wherever cotton is grown. A big cash crop in boll weevil lands. A crop that will make the South the center of the United States cattle and hog industry. Georgia and Alabama alone now grow four or five million acres in Velvets. Have an immense surface root system. The dry pods can be picked by hand (about 700 pounds a day) in winter after frost; and well dried they keep in pod indefinitely, in barn; and are sold largely in car lots loose for cattle feeding. One acre yields one ton dried pods, shelling out 20 bushels. An immense industry in the grinding of Velvets in the pod as a commercial cattle feed—making a cheap concentrated feed—one pound equaling one pound wheat bran, or one pound corn on cob, or half pound best cotton seed meal. Or feed cattle and hogs Velvets in pod, whole and dry; or for dairy, steam them. The green undried pods are edible and relished. It can be grown as a subsidiary to corn at practically no expense, and is worth about as much per acre as the corn grown along with it. The only crop grown in the South practically free from disease and insect damage. Many soak beans before cattle feeding.

Winter Grazing—After hard frosts turn cattle and hogs in fields to "hog" the crop—hoggings same to March. Vines and beans equally liked—they clean up the whole business. Nothing equals this crop for winter grazing protein crop; it spells salvation to Southern cattlemen or hog men. Vines on corn stalk run 6 to 10 feet or more, and up a tree or arbor, 40 feet. An acre of Georgia Velvets is as good as an acre of Nebraska Alfalfa. For forage, soil renewing, or seed production, Velvets are worth two to four times more than Cow Peas. Make hard hog flesh. Grazing Winter Velvets is as cheap a food matter as is a green summer pasture.

Soil Improvement—For soil building and immense humus making, no crop equals Velvets. One acre Velvets turned under adds 90 pounds nitrogen per acre, and increases succeeding crops on the land as follows: Corn, 12 bushels; Oats, 17 bushels; Cotton 200 pounds lint. The good of this nitrogen and humus lasts four or five years in the soil.

Culture—Plant in corn—the corn stalk is its best support; gives always a double value to the corn crop. Plant corn early and when nearly knee high plant two beans in the row beside each stalk; or plant in middle of corn row every 24 inches; or plant two rows of corn and one of Velvets; or between seven foot corn row plant one row of peanuts and one of Velvets. Sometimes planted with Sunflowers (to trail on).

Disease Resistant—Weevils do not attack. Immune to root-knot and wilt diseases—two Velvet crops with two fall grain crops following will rid land of "wilt."

Velvet Bean Caterpillar—For all leaf worms on Soy Beans, Velvet Beans and the Cotton Plant, the Irish Potato Plant and Tobacco, the dusting of Calcium Arsenate, 5 pounds per acre, is the best plan. The varieties as listed below are the most popular today and cover every want in Velvet Beans. There are quite a number of varieties and we will be glad to quote price on them. If you are interested, write us.

MISSISSIPPI BLACK VELVET—Has two remarkable characteristics. First, its extreme earliness, being earlier than all other velvets, and thus being adapted to states and latitudes where velvet bean growing today is impossible. Second, its heavy fruitage in beans, which are fuzzless and it is specially indicated for bean feeding. The bean is black, flat and

about the size of the Osceola. Both bean and pod are softer than other varieties and can be eaten by stock without soaking. This thinness of hull and softness gives it quite an advantage and makes it more valuable and differentiates it from all other types. The pod being fuzzless, it does not sting in gathering, beating too, the Osceola in this respect. It has a tender pod where the Osceola pod is hard and woody, which places Osceola at a disadvantage in feeding. Four to five beans to each pod. It is very prolific. We believe it will be tried out in largest ways in latitudes where velvet bean growing today is impossible. For our northern latitudes this may prove to be a wonderful economic factor. This bean carries greater value because its extra amount of beans can either be hogged or gathered and placed in the barn and fed. Per acre this bean carries more protein feeding matter than any of the other types. In offering this bean our one hope is that it will be of as great a value to agriculture in the South as other varieties we have listed. We advise all farmers to make a place on the farm for the Mississippi Black Velvet. Try it out thoroughly, if only in a small way. Price, postpaid: 1 pt. 20c; 1 qt. 35c; pk. \$1.00. Not prepaid, pk. 85c; 1 bu. \$3.00.

OSCEOLA VELVET BEANS—A new hybrid from the Florida Experiment Station. Planted in Florida in May, were reaped in late September. The leaves shed about October 1, and this makes the bean pod and the corn ear gathering easy. Bean picking is less costly by \$2.00 a ton. Will make 20 per cent more beans than will the 100-Day. The blooms are mostly purple. Where beans in the pod for grinding up are wanted, this without doubt is the coming bean and will be in enormous demand. Leaves fall about October 1st, and mulch the ground very heavily. The vine out-turn is about the same as 100-Day. No fuzz on hull. Does not pull down corn as badly as other types. Plant 24 ins. in row with corn. Our illustration shows 216 pods to the one stalk of corn. One single bunch weighed 1 3/4 pounds green, and carried 23 pods, 5 beans to a pod. A trifle later than "Georgia 100-Day varieties," and about three weeks earlier than Chinese. Shatters more than fuzzy varieties. The beans are speckled like the 100-Day, but twice as large as 100-Day. Pods are 5 inches long, carrying usually 5 big beans. The bunches often carry as many as 25 pods. Big podded, big seeded, big forage out-turn, and with earliness the Osceola Bean carries many advantages. These beans may carry a trifle less feeding value than 100-Day, and may not be quite as palatable to stock, yet they carry no sting to the picker and the picker can pick 700 pounds while he picks 500 of the 100-Day. Price, postpaid: 1 pt. 25c; 1 qt. 40c; 1/2 pk. 90c; pk. \$1.50. Not prepaid: Pk. 90c; bu. \$3.00.

GEORGIA 100-DAY SPECKLE VELVET BEANS—The first early Velvet Bean that was found practical. Introduced and named by us. Originated in Georgia, sometimes called the Georgia Velvet Bean. Bean resembles the late Florida Speckles, but is larger and lighter in color. A most valuable early Velvet—vines and beans worth double Cow Peas. Will hang on the vine all winter without bursting or decaying. Can plant after oats and use in time before fall planting time, as a quick September grazer, or for turning under for soil manuring. These beans in the hull are being largely ground up alone or in connection with corn in the shuck, making a perfect ration in Southern cattle food. Plant 3 feet apart in corn middles in 5-foot rows; or alternate with corn in the row. Read foregoing, Velvet Bean Culture and Uses. Make 1 ton beans in the pod per acre, or 20 bushels shelled beans per acre planted with corn. Attracting wide attention and seems to solve for all sections the Velvet Bean question. One bunch at Augusta showed 24 pods with 112 beans. The big bunches are easily gathered. This bean is now more universally grown than all other varieties. Price, postpaid: 1 pt. 25c; 1 qt. 40c; 1/2 pk. 90c; pk. \$1.50. Not prepaid: Pk. 75c; 1 bu. \$2.50.

MILLETS

NOTE — By planting Millets as listed below our farmers can easily be hay sellers instead of buyers. We cannot afford now to buy feed stuff. It would be wise to try these Millets if only in a small way.

BROWN TOP MILLET

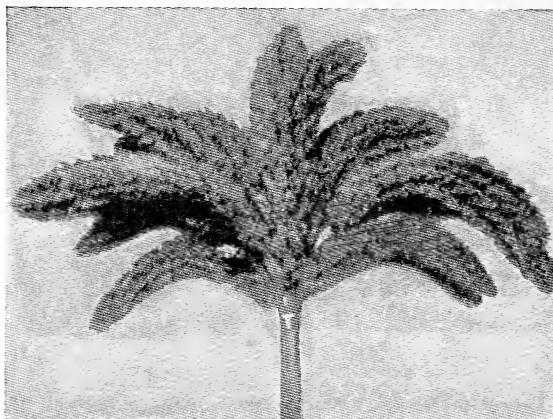
(*Panicum Fasciculatum*)

This we believe has no equal in millets, and serves a purpose long wanted. This for summer grazing in the South equals even rye as a fall and winter green grazing crop. The only millet or grass that we know can be grazed constantly during the dry summer months without complete destruction. Possibly better than Sudan Grass for hay and will produce more, if not as much cured hay per acre. Can be cut two or three times during the season and often makes 5 or 6 tons per acre. This millet stools very heavily, averages 25 to 30 stems often from one seed. The cut shows the product from one seed. This millet too, is a wonderful producer of seed and after using the first crop for hay produced 2 tons per acre, has made 1,500 pounds of seed. Can be thrashed same as oats. A Georgia stockman writing us says, "The best grazing grass I ever saw, nothing equals it for summer grazing for hogs, and the only thing that I have ever seen that would stand grazing by cattle during the summer." Another grower writes that Brown Top Millet is worth to Southern Agriculture as much as the Velvet Bean. It stays green until frost and even if grazed to ground, the first rain it will immediately start out growing again. Nothing has ever been found equal to it for attracting birds; doves will come for miles to feed in the fields. Caution to growers! This millet under a drought will go dwarf and head out. Cut back before heading, and a good season will bring it to total growth. Usually grows about 2½ to 3 feet high, should be cut just as seed heads begin to appear. This we believe is a wonderful addition to the millet and grasses.

CULTURE—Plant in drill 5 to 6 pounds to acre in 18 to 24-inch rows. Broadcast for hay about 12 pounds per acre. If for seed crop alone 3 to 4 lbs. is sufficient for an acre. When planted in drill if cultivated with sweep once you get much quicker growth. Price, postpaid, lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.00. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. 35c; 25 to 50 lbs. 30c per pound.

INOCULATE WITH NITRAGIN

GEORGIA PEARL, OR CATTAIL MILLET—(*Pennisetum Specatum*)—Known also as Pencillaria, Horse Millet and Maud's Wonder Forage Plant. This millet is well known and has been in general use in the South for many years. The demand is always more than the supply. No millet makes so much green forage as this. Can be cut six or seven times in one season. A most valuable crop for dairymen, and all farmers should plant a small acreage in this millet. Total of three cuttings at the Georgia Experiment Station produced 52,416 pounds of forage per acre. Plant in spring drilling 10 lbs. per acre in 2½ or 3 foot rows, cultivate regularly. This is a quick maturing non-saccharine millet. Not used as a dry hay. Price, postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. 17c per lb.



Golden Millet

WONDERFUL
HAY
GRAZING
AND
GREEN FORAGE
CROPS
FOR THE
SOUTH

GOLDEN MILLET—(*Chaetochia Germanica*) (Fifty pounds to bushel.) "Known as Tennessee and German Millet." Golden Millet makes an enormous yield of feed. Must be sown thickly, about one bushel per acre, and the crop cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when weather gets warm in May or any time during the summer until the end of July. Two crops have been seeded and grown during the summer on the same land; good hay combination with Cow Peas. Golden Millet is one of the quickest maturing plants that we have as a hay crop. Could plant as late as the middle of August and make a pretty good crop if the land is rich. It makes a fair quality of hay. For hogging plant March and April and graze in June. When cut the plant does not grow out again. Price, postpaid: 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not prepaid: 5 to 10 lbs. at 10c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 8c per lb.

JAPANESE MILLET—(*Panicum Crusgalli*) (32 lbs. to bu.) Grower says: "In five weeks from seed, was 4 feet high and heading well." Rank grower, bushy head, matures as high as Canada. Superior to Golden Millet; stalks much thicker than Golden. Also called Billion-Dollar Grass, Barnyard Millet, Goose Grass, Louisiana Wild Rice, Blue Duck Food. Can be broadcast and cut for hay 3 to 4 times. Miss. Agr. Col. says: "Produces per acre 36,000 lbs. of fodder or makes 12,000 lbs. of cured hay, or 67 bushels of seed. Hay surpasses a good corn fodder. Annual. Sow from April to August 1st, 32 lbs. per acre. Makes crop in 6 to 8 weeks. Planted August 1st, was three feet high and finely headed out October 1st. Stools heavily. Cut for hay just before seed heads form. Seed head large, 6½ inches long. In rich lands grows 3½ to 4 feet high. Resembles rice in growing; heavy bladed; grows in upland and is at home perfectly in wet, black land; under water sometimes two weeks, a fine producer on waste wet lands. Japanese Millet in 32 days, as planted at Augusta, showed full grown seed heads and plant 5½ feet high with 8 or 10 stools per plant. Price, postpaid: 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not prepaid: 5 to 10 lbs. 12c lb.; 25 to 50 lbs. 10c per lb.

Keep Bees and Bees Will Keep You—

Bees Are Profitable.

Order Your Bee Supplies From Us.

PEANUTS

A GOOD MONEY CROP FOR THE SOUTH

The Boll Weevil Will Make This Crop What It Should Have Been Years Before

THE PEANUT AND ITS CULTURE AND USES—
(*Arachis Hypogaea*)—An annual legume. Also called Pinders, Goobers and Ground Peas. One of the big cash crops in this country. Tremendous amounts are being grown.

Best soil, light sandy loam. Level culture best, prepare ground with disc harrow. Plant running peanuts in 36-inch rows and 12 inches apart in the row; plant 1½ inches deep.

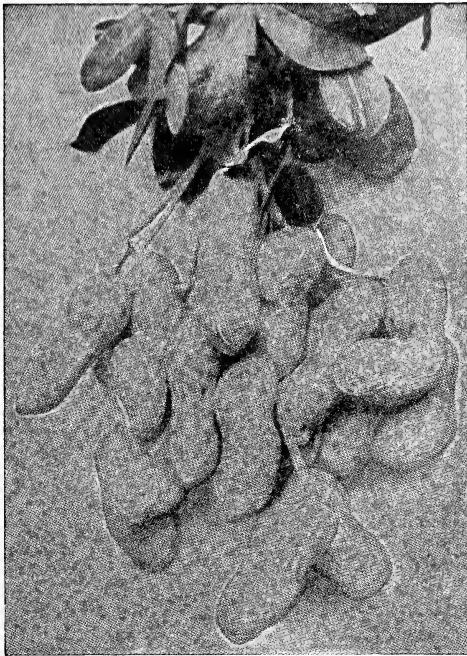
Gather White Spanish with a Peanut point, mold board of plow removed. Stack immediately without sunning, around an eight-foot pole. Peanuts lying in circle around pole. Eight inches above ground nail to pole two crosspieces at right angles.

WHITE SPANISH—30 lbs. to the bushel. Plant two bushels in shell (whole shell) per acre. Use 400 pounds Acid Phosphate per acre. Lime land, one ton per acre. Plant in the row. From 40 to 60 bushels should be made per acre, and the residue of hay sells for one-half the cost of the Peanut crop, being usually one ton of excellent hay. The most valuable Peanut of all the Peanuts for oil. In tremendous use as ground up by oil mills for oil and cake—one ton of Peanuts in pods yielding 80 gallons of delicious sweet oil and yielding also 750 pounds of the best feeding cake. Supplants cotton on sandy lands as a Southern money crop. As easily sold as cotton. The oil and cake are superior to that from cotton seed. Peanut meal makes hard hog flesh. Matures in 110 days. Small pods, strong growing upright stems, abundant and heavy foliage, pods cluster at base of plant and attach to the roots. Plant April to July 15th, or following after oats. Hogs can be turned in on patch or the vine can be picked. Plant, too, in late corn rows between the stalks. Georgia correspondent writes that on four acres in 30-inch rows planting one whole pod to the hill, 8 inches apart, planted June 10th, dug October 23rd, kept in shock until November 10th, and then hand-picked at a cost of 10c per bushel, he made 230 bushels of Peanuts on the four acres plus \$60.00 worth of pure hay. About 460 unshelled Peanuts weigh a pound. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 18c lb.; 25 to 50 lbs. at 12c; 100 lbs. at 11c per lb.

INOCULATE WITH NITRAGIN

NORTH CAROLINA RUNNERS—(24 lbs. to bushel) Known as African, Wilmington and Florida Peanut. A running Peanut, smaller than the Virginia Running or Bunch, but somewhat larger than the White Spanish. The great hog peanut. In South Georgia, Alabama and Florida are used in tremendous amounts for hog purposes, as the Peanuts do not rot as lying in the soil through the winter. Hogs in the field do all the gathering. Peanuts fill the whole pod and contain no pops. Sometimes vines cut for hay, and nuts then hogged. Yields 60 to 90 bushels per acre. A medium podded variety with very heavy dark green foliage; stems creeping, sometimes having a spread of 3 or 4 feet; pods scattered along procumbent stems and not adhering well in digging; a little larger than the Spanish variety, usually containing two peas. Price, postpaid: 1 lb. 25c. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 15c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 12c; 100 lbs. at 11c per lb.

VALENCIA—(24 pounds per bu.)—A Spanish Peanut sometimes called Three and Four to Pod. Do not confound with Tennessee Reds. Rich in oil. Attach to the root and peanuts can be pulled up along with the



20c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 18c; 100 lbs. at 15c per lb.

TENNESSEE RED—(24 pounds per bushel)—Run "3's and 4's." Very hard shell, and hard to crack same with fingers. Universal in Tennessee for red land peanut. A bunch pea, bright red, attach to the roots, contain from 3 to 4 peas to the pod; shell thick and tough; well adapted to hog raising, as peas will stay in the ground all winter and come up in the spring. Better adapted for hog than human use. Bunch tops, and peanuts can all be pulled up at one time with the hand, and afterwards the hay can be baled and the peanuts taken from the roots. Easily handled, yields well; earlier than Virginia. Smaller and harder shells and must not be confounded with Valencia. 264 pods weigh about 1 pound. Price, postpaid: 1 lb. 30c. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 16c; 100 lbs. at 13c per lb.

VIRGINIA RUNNER—(22 pounds to bushel).—120 days in maturing; resembles North Carolina in growth, except pods are larger. A large-podded variety with heavy foliage; stems creeping; pods scattered along procumbent stems and not adhering well in digging; pods and peas similar to those of the Virginia Bunch Peanut. This variety is harder to cure than the bunch types, because the pods are scattered along the stems and cannot be well protected from the weather as the varieties with nuts clustered near the base of the plant. Is usual Norfolk parching peanut. Sold for parching. Price, postpaid: 1 lb. 25c. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. 16c; 25 to 50 lbs. 14c; 100 lbs. 12c per lb.

VIRGINIA BUNCH—(22 pounds to bushel). Plant as late as first of June in Virginia and mature by frost. Exceedingly productive. Stems upright; pods attach to the roots of plant, usually 2 to the pod. Peas light brown, pods bright and clean, and adhere well to the plant in digging. Pods and peanuts quite large. A large-podded variety with rather light foliage; pods clustered about the base of the plant. Have a lower oil content and a smaller proportion of meats to shell than the Spanish; should not be grown for oil purposes, used largely by parchers. Price, postpaid, 1b. 25c. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. 16c; 25 to 50 lbs. 14c; 100 lbs. 12c per pound.

Don't Fail to Order Some Flower Seeds for the Home

vines, but being heavier than the White Spanish, they are much easier to detach from the vine. Vines are upright. The foliage of the Valencia is fully one-fourth more, as to forage and hay than White Spanish. Heavy producers; 80 bushels per acre here at Augusta; exceedingly profuse in hay. About 260 pods weigh a pound. Perhaps two weeks later than White Spanish. Are greatly to be desired, and only a minimum amount at any time can be found for sale. Can be easily planted after oats, making a good crop. Of a special fine flavor, thin pod and easy to shell. Cultivate flat; each joint sends out 1 to 4 rootlets that may take root and cover ground and make nuts. The prize acre at Augusta made 159 bushels. The standard fancy parching peanut. Good in red lands also. Growers for the parching trade should hand-pick and send to market only Peanuts containing 3 and 4 to the pod, and all sound, and eliminate pods carrying only 1 or 2. Pick when they are ripe; they sprout in the ground sooner than other peanuts. The highest priced of all peanuts. Price, postpaid: 1 lb. 30c. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at

20c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 18c; 100 lbs. at 15c per lb.

Miscellaneous Field and Forage Seeds

GEORGIA CHUFAS

(*Cyperus Esculentus*)—(44 pounds to bu.)—Hognut; Ground Almond. (See Cut.) Annual. Georgia-grown seed. Demand always consumes supply before June 1st. One of our growers recently made 1,000 bushels on 10 acres. Another made 157 bushels on one acre planted July 4th. These attach to the roots. The vines can be pulled up for saving seed and seven-eighths will be found attached to the roots. The vines after being pulled up should be allowed to thoroughly dry for several days. For feeding value an acre of Chufas equals 40 bushels of corn. There is no better hog crop known. For hog purposes, plant from April to May 10th, turn in hogs Sept. 15th to Jan. 15th. Mature about Oct.

ber and will lie in ground without rotting until eaten. Grow best in drill, rows 2½ feet apart. Do not bed or hill up; give two plowings and hoeings. If you get a poor stand, pull out shoots and transplant them. Chufas are frequently matured and harvested within 90 days after planting. Plant 1 peck to acre, 10 inches in drill. Price, postpaid: 1 lb. 40c. Not prepaid: ½ pk. \$1.00; 1 pk. \$1.75; 1 bushel \$5.75.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

(*Helianthus Tuberosus*)—Georgia grown. Cut artichoke, each piece with two or three eyes. Plant at the same time as Irish potatoes 18 inches in drill and with rows 4 to 5 feet apart; don't work after plants shade ground. Fine hog crop; produce in rich land 300 bushels per acre. Even in 5-foot rows run from row to row and make tubers—the underground being a network of artichokes. Will stay in ground for gathering at any time all winter, and not freeze. Productive on poor soils; cultivation is inexpensive. Can bed like sweet potatoes, and then transplant. Turn in hogs on field in fall. We sell by measured bushel in January and February—about 50 pounds. Price, ½ pk. 65c; 1 pk. \$1.00; 1 bu. \$3.00.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—(*Brassica Napius*)—The universally grown forage crop in England, Germany and Canada for pasturing lambs, sheep and hogs. Drill 8 pounds per acre, in 3 ft. drills in spring or fall, through October, 15 pounds broadcast in damp lands, or drill in rich uplands. Many hog growers use Bermuda Grass in summer and use for a winter grazing proposition solely rape. Florida Exp. Station says: "We have raised as high as 22 tons to the acre in a single year. Fifteen tons of green matter can be expected almost every year. Deserving of large use for green cattle feed. Does not make milk 'taste.' Can be grazed or cut, three or four times. Never cold-killed; fine for green chicken feed. The plants may be cut 4 inches above the ground, which enables them to throw out new shoots. Usually sown in early fall or spring in the South. At Augusta can be sown and cut almost every month in the year except in summer months. Splendid as a human food—cooked like Spinach and a tender plant can be cut over and over again. It makes one of the very finest of salad greens. Price, postpaid: 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80. Not prepaid: 5 to 10 lbs. at 15c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 14c; 100 lbs. at 12c per pound.



Dwarf Essex Rape

BEGGAR WEED

(*Desmodium Tortuosum*)—The Clover of Florida. Legume. Grows 4 to 8 feet high. Sow 10 lbs. to acre in drill, or broadcast fifteen pounds per acre; barely cover seed or sow in June on top of ground in corn rows at last cultivation; matures in 80 days; can cut several times or pasture late summer and fall; cut for hay at blooming time with mower; reseeds itself. Indigenous to Florida. Comes up in cultivated fields about first of June. In worn pine land as a renovator of soil it has no superior. Fine for green cutting. A wonderful cattle fattener. For hogging, broadcast 10 pounds per acre, graze when one foot high up to and through August and September; will rapidly

take possession of land and come in as a volunteer crop exactly like crab grass. A single cultivation of the soil after Beggar Weed starts will kill it out so that it will never become a pest. Florida Demonstration farm planted June 6th, harvested 6,300 pounds hay August 6th. Wonderful for feeding; 21.7 per cent protein, 30.20 per cent carbohydrates, and 2.30 per cent fat. In Florida, an orange grove cover crop. If cut 2 feet high, will come out again, making two cuttings as far north as North Carolina. Planted in game preserves for attracting and feeding quail. Crop almost a complete failure. Price, postpaid: 1 lb. 85c; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.50. Not prepaid: 5 to 10 lbs. at 70c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 65c per lb.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Sow at cotton planting time 10 pounds per acre, 3 foot rows, 12 to 18 inches in the drill. Cultivate like corn. Great improvement over the small Sunflower. Some are 18 inches in diameter. In Russia are used for oil. Known here as the best of all poultry foods, 40 to 50 bushels grown per acre. In cities it is the parrots' feed. Not only a valuable seed to plant on farm, but every inch of waste space around the fences and yard and field ditches should be planted in this seed; it will not only improve and beautify the place, but will produce large amounts of the most valuable feed. Price, postpaid: 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80. Not prepaid: 5 to 10 lbs. at 15c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 14c; 100 lbs. at 12c per lb.

BENE

BENE (*Sesame*)—Hardy annual. Its rich, oily seed make oil and nutty food for putting in bread, cakes, candles and sausage. Plant in waste places and woodland lots in spring. Each 5-foot plant produces 30,000 seed. Greedily eaten by birds and poultry. Cattle do not eat the plant's foliage. Greatest known attracter and feeder of birds in fields, parks and game preserves. Its sudden bursting pods give the magician his "Open Sesame." Every farmer who wishes to attract and feed birds should sow Bene in all waste places. Bene reseeds itself. This reseeding is a great help to those who plant it and who wish a return of it year after year. Our seed are Southern grown. Imported seed rarely germinate, and come dwarf. America imports yearly thousands of tons from China, Turkey and India. All ripening seed scatter. It is a pretty plant, growing 5 or 6 feet, and always looks fresh and tender. It yields about 500 to 700 pounds per acre. It is grown just about like cotton and so cultivated. Plant is 6 feet tall. Price, postpaid: 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.75.

WRITE FOR KIRKLAND'S FALL CATALOG WHEN ORDERING

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD AND FORAGE SEEDS

GEORGIA SPRING BEARDLESS BARLEY—(48 lbs. to bu.) Sow in August and cut in October, or sow for spring use in February through March; ripens in June or before; makes fine fall grazing. Makes a big yield of seed, sown in February or can be cut three times up to May 30th, cutting at last waist high; ripens earlier than bearded and is taller, larger and stiffer. Being beardless, is easily handled and can be fed to the stock without danger, same as oats; cattle very fond of the hay; heads are six-rowed; hulls remain tight after being cut; long heads; ripens 60 to 90 days. February planting makes quickest and best of all spring forage; better and safer than spring planted oats. Sow 1½ bushels to acre. Price, not prepaid, pk. \$1.00; bus. \$3.50; 5 bus. or more at \$3.25 per bushel.

OATS

SEED OATS—(32 pounds to bushel) —**Culture:** Usually two bushels of oats are sown per acre broadcast. Drilling requires one and a half bushels per acre. Can be planted here up to March, and as a rule make good crops. The most popular oats for spring planting are Fulghum and Burt.

FULGHUM OATS—Practically two to three weeks earlier than all of our rust-proof oats. It is absolutely beardless; drills easily and is a safe horse feed proposition. The best and most remarkable of the Southern oat crops. This oat has made heavier than winter-planted oats, planted as late as February and March. One of the best spring oats known today. See Catalog. Price, bu. \$1.25; 5 to 10 bus. \$1.10; 25 bus. or more, \$1.25 per bushel.

BURT OATS—Known distinctively as spring oats. Better and safer than all other oats except Fulghum. Before the introduction of the Fulghum Oat, this was practically the only safe spring oat. Price, 1 bu. \$1.50; 5 to 10 bus. \$1.35; 25 bus. or more, \$1.25 per bushel.

FALL WHEATS

For all types Fall Wheats, get Kirkland's Fall Catalog for full descriptions.

BUCKWHEAT

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT—(48 pounds to bushel.) Should be more generally sown in the South for poultry feed. Sow in early spring or late summer; matures in about two months. The Japanese is quite an improvement over the old varieties. Grows on almost any soil. Fine for attracting and feeding birds. Price, not prepaid, peck \$1.25; bushel \$3.25.

SILVER-HULL BUCKWHEAT—This variety is well-known; gives excellent results wherever planted. Price, not prepaid, peck 85c; bushel \$2.25.



RICE

GEORGIA UPLAND RICE—(44 lbs. to bushel.) Can be planted where other varieties will not grow. For lowland culture get U. S. Farmers' Bulletin No. 417. The food of one-half the population of the earth. Plant March 15th to June 15th, one bushel and ROLL for uplands, in 20-inch rows. For farmers who have lowlands that can be plowed, but are too wet for other purposes, the growing either for home use or for selling to mills, can be profitably done. It is better to be planted in 30-inch rows, drilled in. Requires one bushel per acre. Threshed rice straw makes (baled) fine hay. Yields 25 to 75 bushels per acre, and one or two tons of dry straw for baling. Price, not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.

BLUE ROSE RICE—Originated in Louisiana. The largest Georgia Coast Rice grower declares it to be the best rice yet introduced. The stalk is sturdy, and of bluish-green color. The grains are

full and heavy, and the plants scatter less than any known rice. Hull is same color as white rice, but the grain is shorter, more blunt, and of much greater thickness. Price, not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.25; 1 bushel \$4.00.

CAROLINA WHITE—This is the old standard rice for upland use. This rice is planted largely on the South Atlantic Coast. Is quite an early species; very pearly and bright when pounded. Price, not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.00; 1 bu. \$3.75.

CAROLINA GOLD—Popular and profitable rice for planting on the Atlantic Coast. More largely planted possibly than other types and makes a good yield. Price, not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.00; 1 bu. \$3.75.

TOBACCO SEED

CULTURE—Sow in bed January and February about 4 ounces per bed of 10 ft. Transplant about June, 3½ to 4 ft. each way. Get Bulletin "Tobacco Culture," Clemson College, S. C.

YELLOW PRYOR—Makes a fine wrapper, cutter, filler or smoker, and on rich red land will make a mahogany of the finest quality and almost as dark and heavy as Blue Pryor. Adapted to gray land with red subsoil. Packet 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

IMPROVED LONG LEAF GOOCH—Our ideal Tobacco for Eastern North Carolina and South Carolina and a portion of Georgia. Ideal variety for sandy soils, grows unusually large; produces large, broad leaves of No. 1 quality; cures well; brings a good price and makes more pounds to the acre than most varieties. Packet 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

IMPROVED YELLOW ORONOKO—Developed by careful continuous selection from the Old Standard Yellow Oronoko, which has been more extensively planted for the Yellow type than any other. Its growth is large, but erect, its leaves are large, but of the finest texture. Packet 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Kirkland's
Seeds Sho-Gro

B.B. Kirkland Seed Co.



SPRAYERS and TOOLS

Whether You Have One or a Hundred—
"Spray Your Trees"

If you do not know how or when to spray, write us for information, which will be gladly given.

YOU WILL THANK US

SMITH NO. 22 BANNER COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER

A heavy 4-gallon galvanized steel tank, well riveted to stand heavy pressure. Handle locks into pump head for quickly loosening or tightening pump. Handle of pump is also used for carrying the sprayer by hand. Comes equipped with adjustable strap with snap ends; golden automatic brass spray nozzle throws fine mist or coarse spray a long distance. Pump is of brass, 2 inches in diameter with brass casting, machine cut threads for screwing into tank. Nothing to corrode, rust or wear out. Price, each, complete with 2 feet heavy hose, \$6.00.

2 feet
heavy
hose;
detach-
able for
clean-
ing.
Spring
wire to
prevent
break-
ing.



JIM-DANDY SPRAYER

Brass Filler Cap —SOMETHING NOVEL
 —SOMETHING NEW
 (Patents Applied For.)



Adapted for spraying garden and farm vegetables, shrubbery, grape vines, currant bushes, fruit trees, etc. Will spray rapidly; disinfectants in schools, public buildings, poultry houses and stables.

Reservoir—Heavy galvanized iron. Capacity—Two quarts. Brass—Pump barrel, ball check valves and nozzle. Nozzle—Golden Spray, for large fine mist spray or long distance coarse spray.

Packed $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen to case. Shipping weight, 21 pounds. **NO. 3 QUART SPRAYER**—Capacity 1 qt. Made in galvanized tin. Each 50c.

Each, Complete, \$3.50

NO. 8 PINT SPRAYER—Capacity 1 pt. Made in tin. Each 40c.

NO. 19 QUART GLASS SPRAYER—Reservoir: Mason fruit jar. Each 75c.

BLIZZARD CONTINUOUS SPRAYER—(One quart.) Galvanized iron. A real high grade continuous sprayer. Each \$1.25.

NO. 101—Glass Tank, 1 quart capacity, 90c.

NO. 126—Galvanized Tank, 1 quart capacity, 75c.

NO. 115—Continuous Tank, 1 quart capacity, \$1.00.

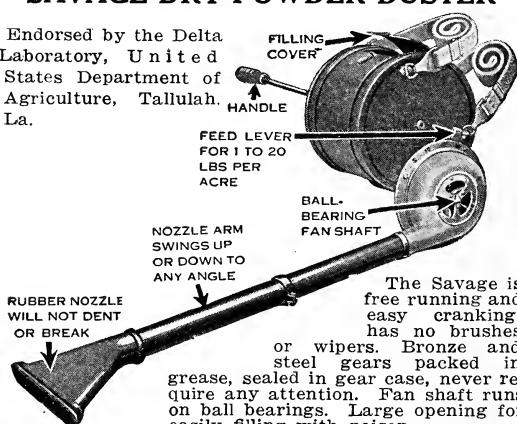
NO. 122—Baby Midget, 1 pint capacity, 35c.

NO. 131—Powder Gun, 1 quart capacity, \$1.00.

NO. 111—Compressed Air Sprayer, capacity 3 gallons, automatic and positive in action, each \$6.50.

SAVAGE DRY POWDER DUSTER

Endorsed by the Delta Laboratory, United States Department of Agriculture, Tallulah, La.



The Savage is free running and easy cranking, has no brushes

or wipers. Bronze and steel gears packed in grease, sealed in gear case, never require any attention. Fan shaft runs on ball bearings. Large opening for easily filling with poison.

Highly adapted for spraying garden vegetables of every description, shrubbery, tobacco plants, etc., and for the control of the Boll Weevil with Calcium Arsenite. Sprays everything in powder form.

Construction—Heavy sheet metal; brass; aluminum fan and housing; rubber nozzle; ball bearings throughout; nicely finished. Weight—When empty, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Packed one in case. Shipping weight, 14 lbs.

Hopper—Capacity 7 to 10 pounds of poison, depending on density. Full directions for operating with each Duster. Built of the finest material and workmanship, and made to stand long, hard service. **Each, Complete, \$18.00.**

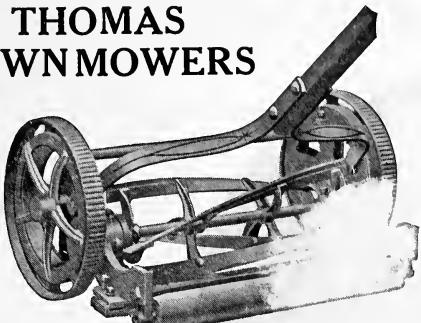
NO. 28—LIGHTNING WHITEWASH SPRAYER AND FORCE PUMP—Will fit any pail or bucket. Double action; brass cap detachable for removing the plunger; barrels made of heavy steel; very durable. Three feet of best grade of hose with each pump. Each \$5.00.

NO. 40—BEST (Continuous)—Height 42 inches. Air chamber of boiler tubing, 32x3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Brass cylinder 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; stroke, 4 inches; agitator, duplex. Each \$14.00.

NO. 400—Same as No. 40, but complete with 15 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 5 ply hose and brass, vermorel, non-clogging nozzle. Weight, 82 lbs. **Each \$**

NOTE—We have a sprayer to fit every purpose. If you do not find the type you want listed on this page, write us.

THOMAS LAWN MOWERS



STERLING—This model is the low wheel type, light running and easily operated on level lawns or on terraces. The reel is geared so as to cut absolutely even and clear, giving the lawn a velvety appearance. A medium priced machine particularly adapted to city trade where lots are comparatively small and mown frequently. Made in 18 inch widths, with four reel knives. Finished in a rich bronze color with aluminum finished wheels. Price, each \$9.50.

MAJESTIC—This is a high-grade machine made to meet the demands of the highest class of trade. It is made in 18-inch width with five reel knives. A machine for those who want the best, yet priced within reach of the man of moderate means. Has aluminum finished wheels, red shrub bar, and balance in rich bronze finish. Price, each \$12.50.

BIRDS AND SUPPLIES

CANARY BIRDS—We carry in stock Hartz Mountains and St. Andrewsburg Rollers.

Price, male, guaranteed singers.....\$8.00 to \$15.00

Price, females\$3.00 to \$5.00

LOVE BIRDS (or Parakeets)—Green and yellow shell. Price, per pair.....\$10.00 to \$12.00

PARROTS—Panama yellow and red head.

Price\$15.00 to \$50.00

BIRD CAGES

Price, enameled\$2.00 to \$ 3.00

Price, brass3.00 to 6.50

Price, Imported2.50 to 25.00

PARROT CAGES—Price6.00 to 20.00

CAGE HOOKS, OR BRACKETS—Price....15c to 50c

OPAL SHELL CUPS—Price.....15c to 25c

BIRD CAGE SPRING—Single and double.

Price15c to 30c

REMEDIES AND FEEDS

Bird Manna, price packet.....15c

Bird Bitters, price bottle.....25c

Song Restorer, bottle.....25c

Plumage Restorer, bottle.....25c

Bird Eye Water, price bottle.....25c

Mite Exterminator, price box.....25c

Moultine Pepper, box.....25c

Nesting Food, price box.....25c

Nesting Hair, price box.....10c

McAllister's Mocking Bird Food, price bottle.....25c

Parrot Food, price box.....15c

Silver Gravel, price box.....15c

Bird Seed, price box.....20c

Cuttle Fish Boné, price.....05c

Write for prices on bird seed, bulk in quantity, sunflower seed, Sicily Canary, rape, etc.

GOLD FISH AND SUPPLIES

GOLD FISH—Fine healthy specimens. American Fantails, Comets, etc. Price, 15c to \$1.00.

FISH GLOBES AND AQUARIUMS—Prices, 25c to \$3.00.

FISH FOOD—Natural, price, packet, 15c. Wafer, price, packet, 10c.

SEA SHELLS—Price, box, 10c.

FERTILIZERS FOR LAWN, GARDEN AND HOUSE PLANTS

NOTE—Prices as quoted throughout are those in effect at time this catalog goes to press. They are subject to change. We will, however, fill all orders at lowest possible prices.

For larger quantities of the following, or other fertilizers, please inquire for prices.

STIM-U-PLANT—A plant food in tablet form for all house plants. May be used in liquid or tablet form. Efficient and easily applied. Pkt. 25c.

DOME MEAL—A fine fertilizer for lawn or flower garden. It can be used liberally with perfect safety. \$5.75 per 100 lbs.

LIME—Hydrated. For lawn and garden. 50 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$1.75; 500 lbs. \$7.00; ton, \$25.00.

MURIATE OF POTASH—1 lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

NITRATE OF SODA—1 lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—1 lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

PHOSPHATE—16 per cent Acid Phosphate. Best grade. 200 lb. sack, \$3.50.

SHEEP MANURE—Pulverized. One of the best fertilizers for all purposes. Especially good for lawns. Used in the vegetable or flower garden, it repays the small expense a hundred-fold in increased production, and superior products. Apply at the rate of 1000 lbs. per acre. Our sheep manure is the highest grade obtainable and should not be compared to cheap manures which contain a large percentage of foreign matter with no fertilizing value. 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.00.

SPECIAL LAWN AND GARDEN FERTILIZER—A high grade chemical fertilizer for the lawn, flower or vegetable garden. Especially recommended for use in the vegetable garden. 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

BLOOD MEAL—FOR ROSES—It is well to remember that all plants require the proper amount of food if they are to do their best. We can recommend Blood Meal to be the very best for roses. A tablespoonful to be sprinkled around the Rose Bush, about one inch away from the bush, every two weeks. It is also very valuable as a top dressing in the vegetable garden, flower garden, around house plants, trees and in hot houses. 1 lb. 15c; 3 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 60c.

DOG REMEDIES AND SUPPLIES

Prices quoted are not prepaid. Add 5c for postage. Cartwright's Black Tongue Remedy. Per box...\$.1000

Cartwright's Dog Mange Remedy. Per box..... .50

Climax Mange Shampoo. Per bottle..... .50

All Right Mange Remedy. Per box..... .50

The above remedies are manufactured by ourselves and are guaranteed.

SERGEANT'S DOG REMEDIES

Sergeant's Distemper MedicinePrice.. \$1.20

Sergeant's Mange MedicinePrice.. .65

Sergeant's Condition PillsPrice.. .60

Sergeant's Sure Shot CapsulesPrice.. .60

Sergeant's Sure Shot LiquidPrice.. .60

Sergeant's Tape Worm MedicinePrice.. .60

Sergeant's Arsenic and Iron PillsPrice.. .60

Sergeant's Canker WashPrice.. .60

Sergeant's Well MouthPrice.. .60

Sergeant's Pepson TabletsPrice.. .60

Sergeant's Diarrhoea MedicinePrice.. .60

Sergeant's Cough MedicinePrice.. .60

Sergeant's Rheumatic PillsPrice.. .60

Sergeant's Dog RubPrice.. .60

Sergeant's Eye WashPrice.. .60

Sergeant's Constipation CapsulesPrice.. .60

Sergeant's Running Fit MedicinePrice.. 2.00

Sergeant's Carbolic Tar SoapPrice.. .25

Sergeant's Ship-Flea SoapPrice.. .25

Sergeant's Skip-Flea PowderPrice.. .25

Get Polk Miller's Book on Dog Diseases. Free.

DOG SUPPLIES

Dog Collars, price.....25c to \$2.50

Dog Leads, price.....35c to \$1.50

Dog Chains, price.....50c to \$1.00

Dog Muzzles, price.....\$1.25 to \$2.00

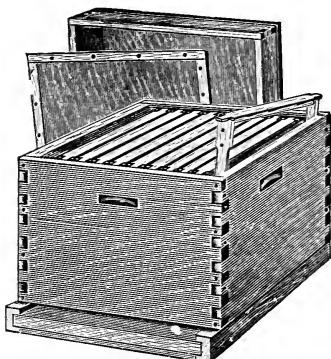
BEEKEEPING SUPPLIES

LEWIS BEEWARE



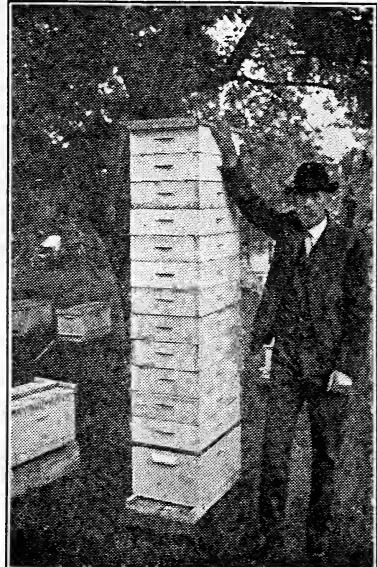
Bee yards like this are bringing the owners big profits. In order to handle bees with satisfaction and to make a profit out of them it is necessary to have bee-keeping equipment accurate in every detail. All hives, supers and inside fixtures must be interchangeable throughout the bee yards. The quality of goods bearing the BEEWARE trade mark answers these requirements perfectly. If you do not find any of this equipment up to your idea of perfection, you will be at liberty to return it, and all money and transportation charges will be refunded.

10-FRAME HIVE
With Metal Roof Cover.

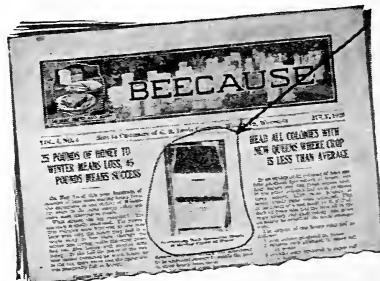


1 Hive like above, weight 31 lbs....\$ 3.65
5 Hives like above, weight 145 lbs... 16.10

All wooden equipment is shipped knocked down, but due to the dovetailed feature, it is very simple to assemble. Nails and directions are contained in each carton. Nothing but the clearest of white pine is used in the manufacture of this equipment with the exception of the bottom boards for hives which are made of cypress, which is the best wood known to withstand dampness from the ground.



BEE JOURNAL FREE



Upon receipt of your first order we ask publishers to send you a year's subscription free. It contains no advertisements and is devoted entirely to the purpose of making better beekeepers of users of LEWIS BEEWARE. Only successful methods which have been tried and proven are contained in its pages. The information is gained from America's foremost beekeepers. Good beekeeping is highly profitable. Learn the best methods.

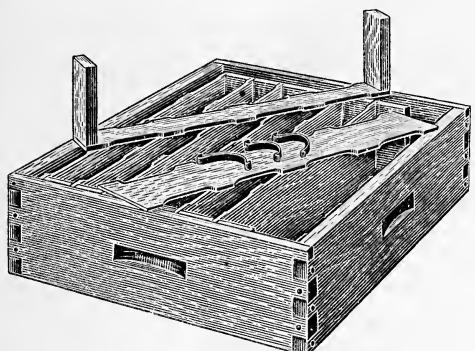
WRITE FOR COMPLETE CATALOG

BEWARE
THE
LEWIS
MAKES THE FINES

BEEKEEPING SUPPLIES



10 FRAME COMB HONEY SUPERS

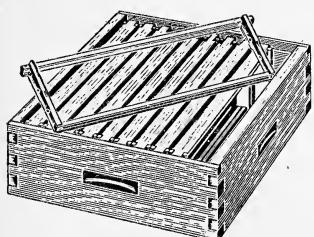


This style of comb honey super is considered standard by most comb honey producers. It holds 28 section boxes measuring $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$. Complete with inside fixtures except comb foundation. Thin surplus foundation $3\frac{3}{8} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ inches should be used in this section box.

PRICES

1 Super, like above, weight 9 lbs. -----	\$1.25
5 Supers, like above, weight 40 lbs. -----	\$4.75

10 FRAME SHALLOW SUPER



Many beekeepers in the Southeast are finding it profitable to produce chunk honey in the shallow super shown here. When the frames are filled with sealed comb, the honey comb is cut out with a knife and bottled or placed in

tin containers with liquid honey. Small beekeepers who do not own a honey extractor frequently market the comb without cutting it from the frame. We recommend this type of super for beginners as it is easier to produce honey in the shallow frame than in the section boxes. Use thin surplus foundation measuring $5 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which is attached to the groove in the top bar of the frame by means of melted wax, the lower end of the sheet being inserted through the slot in the bottom bar. No wiring of frames is necessary. For those wishing to use the thick top bar frame with wedge, a slight extra charge is made as shown below.

PRICES

1 Super, like above, weight 9 lbs. -----	\$1.25
5 Supers, like above, weight 42 lbs. -----	\$4.85
5 Supers, thick top bar frames, weight 49 lbs. -----	\$5.55

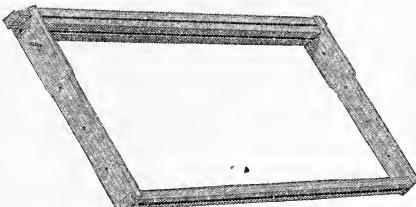
All wooden equipment is shipped knocked down, but due to the dovetailed feature, it is very simple to assemble. Nails and directions are contained in each carton. Nothing but the clearest of white pine is used in the manufacture of this equipment with the exception of the bottom boards for hives which are made of cypress, which is the best wood known to withstand dampness from the ground.

10 FRAME HIVE BODY

To produce honey successfully it is necessary to provide an extra story for the queen to lay eggs in. If this extra story is not provided, swarming nearly always results and the colony of bees may be weakened to such an extent by the loss of this swarming that it will produce no surplus honey. Only big crops are secured from strong colonies.

1 Hive body, like above, weight 15 lbs. -----	\$1.70
5 Hive bodies, like above, weight 68 lbs. -----	\$7.00

FRAMES



This shows a Lewis frame equipped with the patented slotted bottom board. Note the heavy wedge in the top bar. Dadant's frame through the slotted bottom bar and the wedge nailed down from the side. No horizontal wiring is necessary. All of our hives are equipped with this style of frame.

	Package of
Standard Hoffman-----	10 50 100 \$.69 \$2.95 \$5.80
Weight -----	5 lbs. 22 lbs. 52 lbs.
5% inch thick top bar, weight 21 lbs. -----	\$2.85
5% inch thin top bar, weight 28 lbs. -----	\$4.25



SMOKERS

Smoke Engine 4x7-----	\$1.40
Doctor 3½x7-----	\$1.15
Little Wonder 3x5½-----	90c

BEEWARE
WHERE YOU BUY YOUR
BEEKEEPING WIS.
MAKES THE FINEST



BEEKEEPING SUPPLIES

COMB HONEY— SECTION BOXES

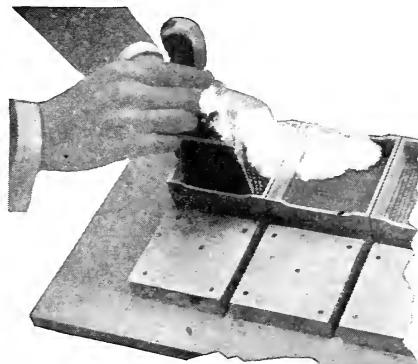
No. 1 Grade—

100— $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ beeway; weight 6 lbs. \$1.30
500— $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ beeway; weight 38 lbs. \$6.40

No. 2 Grade—

100— $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ beeway, weight 6 lbs. \$1.00
500— $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ beeway, weight 38 lbs. \$5.25

We can also furnish section boxes in the $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ and 4x5 plain size at a slightly lower cost. Write for prices.



Note method of inserting Dadant's thin surplus foundation into section boxes by means of heated hive scrapers. We can furnish these hive scrapers at 19c each. The thickness of the square block is just one half the depth of the section. This permits the securing of the foundation in the center of the section and is quickest method which we can recommend.

COMB HONEY SUPER INSIDE FIXTURES

	Each	100
Beeway section holder-----	.05	\$3.90
Separators 1/8 inch-----	.03	2.00
Thin separators for 4x5 sects.	.07	6.20
Section holder for 4x5 sects..	.07	6.10
Tin section holder rests-----	.02	1.25
Super springs -----	.01	.75
Tin rabbets for frame rests--	.02	1.50

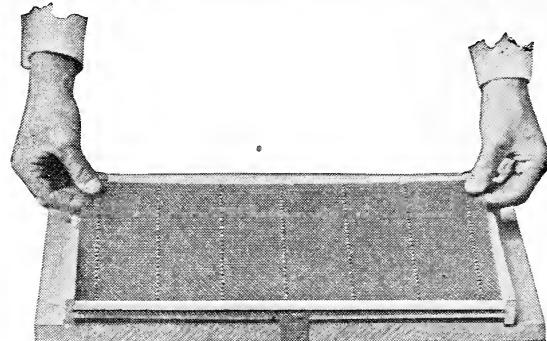
All of the above for 10 frame equipment.

BEWARE
OF THE WISI
MAKES THE FINEST



Lewis 4-Way Bee Escape, each ----- 15c

DADANT'S COMB FOUNDATION



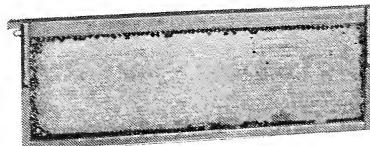
Note the simplicity with which Dadant's wired foundation is inserted in a slotted bottom bar frame. The crimped wires embedded in the foundation prevent the comb cells from stretching in warm weather. It also does away with the tedious job of wiring frames. Every frame in the hive should contain a full sheet of foundation. Without the use of a full sheet of foundation in frames of modern hive is little better than a hive box.

Medium Brood — Vertically Wired (8 9/16x16 3/4)—1 lb. 93c; 2 lb. \$1.80; 5 lb. \$4.40.

Medium Brood—Unwired (7 7/8x16 3/4)—1 lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.74; 5 lbs. \$4.25.

Thin Surplus—(3 7/8x16 1/2—1 lb. 98c; 2 lbs. \$1.90; 5 lbs. \$4.65.

When ordering 3 lbs., add prices of 1 and 2 lb. boxes.



The 5 3/8 inch shallow extracting frame filled with comb built on Dadant's thin surplus foundation measuring 5 inches by 16 1/2 inches.

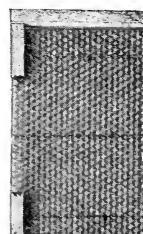
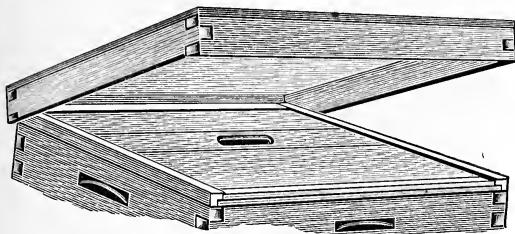


Illustration shown vertically wired foundation inserted in slot of bottom bar.

BEEKEEPING SUPPLIES

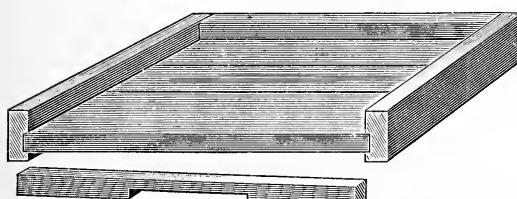


METAL ROOF COVERED WITH INNER COVER



Prices: Each -----	\$1.50
Lots of five -----	\$5.75
Inner Covers, each -----	\$.33
All Wood Covers, each -----	\$.95
Lots of five -----	3.30

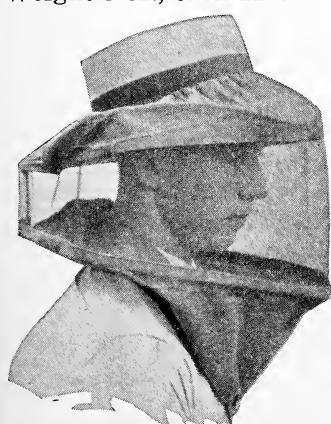
REVERSIBLE BOTTOM BOARD



Prices: Each -----	\$.90
Lots of five -----	3.35

STEEL HIVE TOOL

Weight 8 oz., each -----	\$.50
--------------------------	--------

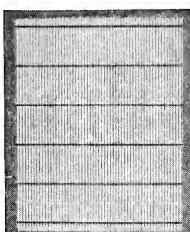


EXCELSIOR WIRE BEE VEILS

Each \$1.00



BEE GLOVES
per pair
90c



NEW ALL-WIRE QUEEN EXCLUDERS

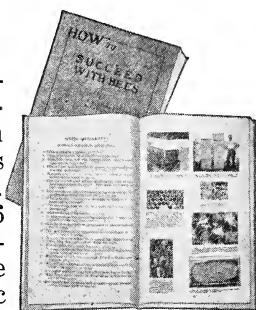
Full passage-way for the bees. Not a honey excluder. Correct bee spaces above and below. Full ventilation. No wood strip to form barrier. Built extremely strong and rigid.

Price: Each 95c. Lots of 25 ----- \$23.65

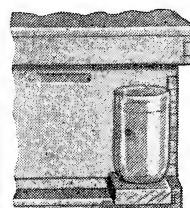
HOW TO SUCCEED WITH BEES

Begin at once a sensible study of the correct methods and real profits to gain success as a honey producer. Nine chapters, 96 pages, 9 pages of illustrations, 62 separate pictures. 200 specific questions answered.

Price, each ----- 59c



BOARDMAN FEEDERS

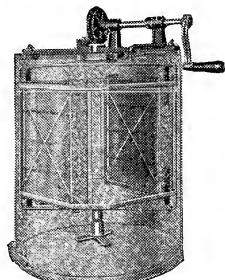


Price, without jar,
each ----- 20c

LEWIS HAND EXTRACTORS

Bee keepers have found that cheap extractors, made to look good by paint, are the most expensive in the long run. Early in the life of extractors built on price alone, expensive repair parts have to be purchased and valuable time is lost when cheap parts wear out or come apart.

Here is an extractor that is built to last a lifetime and which will have a resale value much higher than any other extractor on the market, in case you will want to purchase a larger machine later. Price, equipped with 9½ x 17½ inch baskets. Weight, 115 lbs. Each \$39.90.



We carry in stock only standard 10-frame equipment, but will procure 8-frame equipment for those who wish it.

BEWARE
WHERE YOU BUY YOUR
BEES
KIRKLAND'S
MAKES THE FINEST.

DAIRY FARM SUPPLIES

We carry a full line of all kinds of Dairy Supplies and Feeds which lack of space prevents us from listing below.
If interested in any not listed, write us.

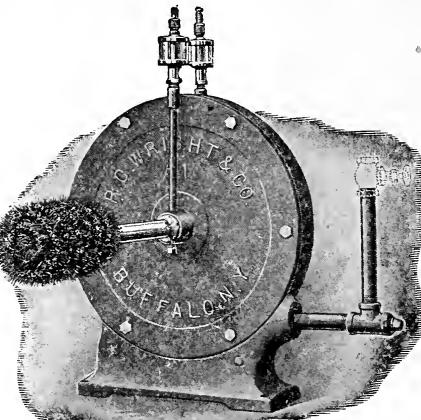
SINGLE BRUSH STEAM TURBINE WASHER

THREE BRUSH STEAM TURBINE WASHER

This Steam Turbine we know is as good as the best, as we have constructed it in the most approved manner, and used the very best of material. The steam wheel is carefully balanced; the shaft runs in two heavy bronze boxes. Equipped with our Improved Brush Holder.

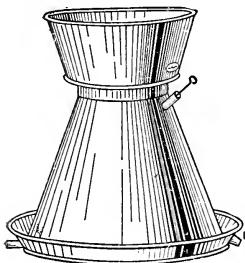
Single Brush, Dope Cups \$19.00

Double Brush, Dope Cups \$21.00



Single Brush S. T. Washer

CHAMPION MILK COOLER



The IMPROVED CHAMPION MILK COOLER-AERATOR is easily operated because it is entirely automatic. Needs no piping or permanent stand. Every inch of space which comes in contact with milk is in sight. Easy to clean as a pail. Simple in construction—no joints or seams to harbor impurities—no pipes to rust. It is adapted to use for running water, ice water, well or spring water. The most economical cooler on the market.

Capacity of Milk Receiver	Size of Dairy	Takes Care of	Price
No. 2 18 quarts	1 to 25 cows	3 milkers	\$10.00
No. 3 34 quarts	25 to 50 cows	5 milkers	12.00
No. 4 52 quarts	50 to 100 cows	8 milkers	15.00

Extra sizes on special orders.

Prices include spring pins for attaching strainer cloth.

STRAINERS—Strainers of the finest mesh wire cloth (100 meshes to the inch) furnished special.

A-1 WASH SINK

The repeated inquiries for a sanitary Wash Sink have resulted in our construction of one that will meet all requirements of any Health Board and of the most exacting dairymen.

Constructed of extra heavy galvanized steel, sanitary pipe legs, sloping bottom for drainage. We guarantee it to be satisfactory if you want the best.

Tank two compartments, 2' and 2' 6" x 2' 3" wide. Price \$35.00.

Tank one compartment, 3'. Price \$30.00.
Any size made to order.



Milk Bottle Caps

Plain, Lettered or Special Print Caps.

Tubes of 500, each 25c.

Boxes of 5,000, \$2.40.

Boxes of 50,000, \$18.50.



SEALRIGHT POURING-PULL MILK BOTTLE CAPS

1. It can be removed cleanly just by pulling the tab.

2. The tab can be lifted without removing the cap and the milk poured without spilling or exposure.

3. The tab can be lifted and a straw inserted for drinking milk in schools, restaurants and at home. Per 1,000, 60c.

Write us for prices on Caps in quantities with Name of Dairy, etc., printed on same. Every dairy should have these.

MILK BOTTLES

Best, Standard Weight, Plain Ware.

Dozen. Gross.

Quarts \$1.00 \$11.00
Pints80 8.40

Half Pints75 6.50

Pints and quarts are packed half gross to the case; half pints 1 gross to case.

DAIRY BRUSHES

Milk Bottle Brushes (Hand). Each, 50c, 60c, 75c.

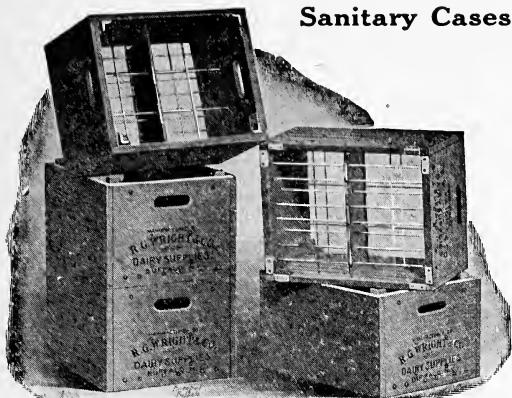
Milk Bottle Brushes (Machine), Each \$1.20.

Scrub Brushes. Good for scrubbing milk cans. Each 50c.

Stable Brooms. Extra quality fibre. Each 90c, \$1.40.

Stable Brooms. Steel. Each \$2.10.

Sanitary Cases



Clean, light, durable. Made of selected lumber. Securely nailed and reinforced with a strip of steel in each corner. Partition wires galvanized and hand riveted. Heavy galvanized top stacking irons riveted and nailed, reinforcing and protecting corners from wear. Standard size inside dimensions, 16 $\frac{1}{8}$ x13 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Quarts, each	\$2.25
Pints, each	2.35
Half Pints, each.....	2.50

WYANDOTTE CLEANER AND CLEANSER



This popular cleansing alkali will keep your utensils, cans, churns, vats, etc., sterile, pure and clean. The greasy film that milk leaves goes completely when a Wyandotte solution is used.

280-lb. Bbls., per 100 lbs.....	\$5.86
80-lb. Kegs, each	5.69
5-lb. Sacks, each50

ANTI-COW KICKERS

Fits on cow's two hind legs and will prevent kicking while milking. Each.....\$1.25

DAIRY BRUSHES

Milk Bottle Brushes (Hand).. Each.....	50c, 60c, 75c
Milk Bottle Brushes (Machine). Each.....	\$1.20
Scrub Brushes. Good for scrubbing milk cans. Each	50c
Stable Brooms. Extra quality fibre. Each..	90c, \$1.40

Stable Brooms. Steel. Each.....\$2.10

BUTTER SALT

Worcester Salt is just fine enough and contains the exact amount of moisture for use in butter, it will improve the taste of your product wonderfully.

5-lbs.	\$.45
10-lbs.80
25-lbs.	1.75
100-lbs.	3.00

If you need Dairy Barn Equipment or anything in Dairy Supplies not listed in these sheets, write us for prices and descriptive matter. We have everything for the Dairymen.

MILKING PAILS



No. 3
STRAINER



No. 2



No. 1

NO. 1 HEVY-WATE (Open Mouth) PAILS. Each \$1.00

NO. 2 FISHMOUTH PAILS (Strainer). Each \$2.00
STERILAC PAILS. Each\$2.20

NO. 3 MILK STRAINERS. Made to fit in top of milk cans. Each\$2.25

MILK PAILS

(With Handle and Cover—Heavy and Very Durable)

4-Quart Milk Pails. Each.....	\$1.10
6-Quart Milk Pails. Each.....	1.25
8-Quart Milk Pails. Each.....	1.50
10-Quart Milk Pails. Each.....	1.75
12-Quart Milk Pails. Each.....	2.10
16-Quart Milk Pails. Each.....	2.60
20-Quart Milk Pails. Each.....	3.00

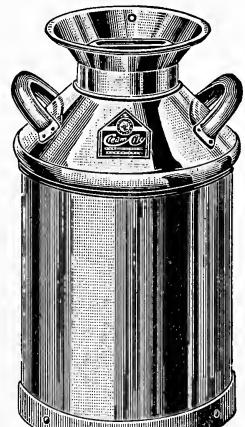
MILK CANS

HEAVILY BUILT

5-gallon size. Each...\$3.65

10-gallon size. Each... 4.65

10-gallon size (with ice compartment). Each .. 12.00



BUTTER PAPER

PATTERSON BUTTER PARCHMENT—Vegetable compound. Per lb. 40c; 5 lbs.....\$1.75

BUTTER MOLDS

Both round and square types—with and without designs. Price, each45c

BUTTER CARTONS

Pasteboard. Very attractive package. 1-pound size, per 100\$1.25

POULTRY SUPPLIES and FEEDS

BLACK HAWK CORN SHELLER—Where whole corn is fed to poultry this will be a very good article for the shelling of it. Price, \$3.00. By mail add 35c postage.

BLACK HAWK GRIST MILL—It can be easily fastened to a table or board, and corn and other grains may be cracked or ground into the finest meal. Price, \$3.50. By mail add 35c postage.

OAT SPROUTER NO. 110—Provides the very necessary green feed at all seasons. Healthy chickens and more eggs. The frame is of steel, well braced and neatly painted. Has six heavy galvanized iron pans. Five of the pans have perforated bottoms to secure the proper drainage, and the bottom pan is solid to hold the drippings. Shipping weight, 30 pounds. Each, \$6.75.

HUMPTY-DUMPTY EGG CARRIERS—Well built wooden egg carrier. Holds twelve dozen eggs. The best, cheapest and most convenient in existence. Eggs may be shipped by express without danger of breaking them. An ideal article to market eggs in. Carrier comes complete with paper fillers (to separate each egg.) Price, \$1.00. Extra fillers, 30c per dozen.

ANDERSON "HATCHANEgg" BOX—This box is so constructed with filler inserted that it will resist crushing and blows received when in transit much better than a one-piece box or a box without a filler, such as the average box now on the market.

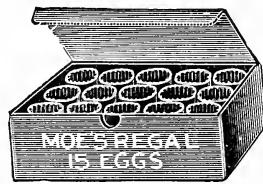
The Anderson "Hatchaneegg" boxes are made in the following sizes:

	Price Each	Dozen
No. 3—15-egg	\$.30	\$2.75
No. 4—30-egg	.40	3.75
No. 5—50-egg	.50	5.00

THE PETTEY POULTRY PUNCH—A simple and effective method of marking chicks which permits identification. The hole is punched in the thin web between the toes and makes a clean, quick cut and does not hurt the chick. Each, postpaid, 30c.

REGAL EGG CARRIERS

This "Safety First" box for either Parcel Post or Express use. This box is strong enough to bear your own weight when filled with eggs and will withstand the hardest jolt without breaking. The breeder who knows will use this box for shipping fancy eggs.



15 Eggs, each.....	\$.20
30 Eggs, each.....	.40
50 Eggs, each.....	.70
100 Eggs, each.....	1.25

PASTEBOARD EGG BOXES—Used for holding 1 dozen eggs, neatly packed for market. Long style, 6x2 eggs, 25c per doz.; \$2.00 per 100. (Mailing weight of each style 2 lbs. to 1 doz.)

FIREFLY ELECTRIC EGG TESTER—A very handy and convenient egg tester for instantly and accurately testing eggs for fertility. Each \$4.50. Mailing weight, 5 lbs.

STANDARD EGG TESTER—Price, 45c. Mailing weight, 4 ozs.

LICE KILLING NEST EGGS—Shaped like a natural hen's egg, but impregnated with lice killing and disinfecting properties, combining the qualities of a vermin killer and nest egg in one. Used to keep the nest sweet and clean and the fowls free from lice and disease. 5c each (mailing weight 4 ozs.); doz. 50c, (mailing weight, 2 lbs.)

WHITE GLASS NEST EGGS—5c each; 30c doz. (mailing weight, 2 lbs.)

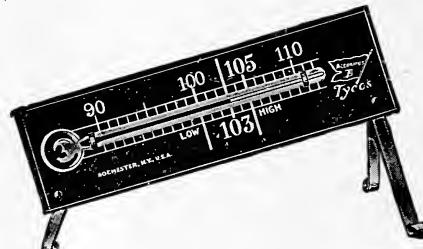
CHICK BOXES

LIVE CHICK SHIPPING BOX—Made of corrugated paper, extensively used, will carry chicks any distance with perfect safety. Are shipped knocked down and take up small amount of space.

25 Chicks—Weight of box, 1 lb. Each.....	17c
50 Chicks—Weight of box, 2 lbs.....	20c
100 Chicks—Weight of box, 3 lbs.....	25c

"TYCOS" INCUBATOR THERMOMETER, NO. 5770

Many poultry raisers prefer the standing type of Incubator Thermometer. No. 5770 is made with metal legs, which fold under and may be adjusted to almost any desired position. Sets in among the eggs on the floor of the incubator. Made in mercury tubes only. Price, 75c each; postpaid, 85c.

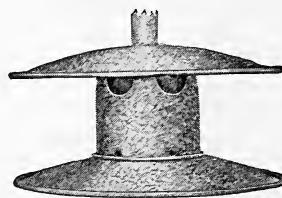


"TYCOS" INCUBATOR HYGROMETER, NO. 5796

Price, \$1.50. Extra Wicks, 10c each, postpaid.

THE PUTNAM BROODER HEATER

Will hover from 25 to 50 chicks. Lamp will burn 7 days on 1 filling. Simple to operate and absolutely safe. A complete brooder can be made at a cost of not over \$5.00. Price for Brooder, postpaid, \$4.75.



METAL EGG CRATES

Sell Eggs by Mail to Your City Friends Shipped in Aluminized Metal Egg Crates. Indestructible; made for interchangeable shipments; lasts for years; pays for itself in a few shipments. Buy yours now and realize more money for your eggs. Your friends want them. Thousands now in daily use.

Add postage to your destination.

Metal Egg Crates Prices

1½ doz. size—all eggs.....	\$1.25
2 doz. size—all eggs.....	1.50
3 doz. size—all eggs.....	1.75
4 doz. size—all eggs.....	2.00
6 doz. size—all eggs.....	2.50

Prices Combination Crates With Metal Containers

No. 1—2 lbs. and 1 doz. eggs.....	\$1.50
No. 2—4 lbs. and 2 doz. eggs.....	2.00
No. 3—4 lbs. and 3 doz. eggs.....	2.25
No. 4—6 lbs. (3 2-lb. Containers).....	2.25
No. 5—12 lbs. (3 4-lb. Containers).....	2.50
No. 6—16 lbs. (2 8-lb. Containers).....	2.50
No. 7—24 lbs. (2 12-lb. Containers).....	3.50

NOTICE:—After much experimenting and testing we have found it is more satisfactory to our customers to hatch their own eggs with Buckeye Incubators than it is for them to buy Baby Chicks from a distance and attempt to raise them.

BABY CHICKS—We can furnish any quantity of any variety or strain of Baby Chicks that you may want. Write for prices.

Buckeye Incubators and Brooders



Made and Guaranteed by the
largest manufacturer of
Brooders and Incubators in
the world.



THE BUCKEYE "STANDARD" Hot Water Heating System

This marvelous machine has the famous Buckeye Hot Water Heating System which heats the fresh air after it enters the well ventilated egg chambers. It constantly maintains the required temperature without drying out the natural moisture of the atmosphere. This correct temperature and moisture mean big hatches of fine, fluffy, healthy chicks.

PATENTED ALL-METAL THERMOSTAT—This wonderful Buckeye All-Metal Thermostat absolutely controls the temperature of the egg chamber, regardless of the temperature outside. Simply set the regulator when the hatch is started, and it needs practically no attention until the next hatch. It does not go wrong like ordinary thermostats. It is practically indestructible.

FIREPROOF—The Buckeye "Standard" has received the unanimous approval of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Every Buckeye "Standard" bears the label of approval which is issued by the Underwriters' Laboratory. The heater is the most economical heating device ever devised.

REDWOOD CASE—California Redwood is used exclusively in the outside walls. It withstands all kinds of atmospheric changes without the slightest danger of warping, splitting, or pulling apart. The inside walls are constructed of seasoned lumber. The side and top consist of two walls of lumber with a thickness of corrugated insulation between. The result is a case that is almost impervious to the changes in the outside temperature.

AUTOMATIC TURNING TRAYS—The wonderful Buckeye automatic egg-turning device may be supplied at a small extra cost, with all Buckeye "Standard" models. It enables the operator to turn every egg in the tray almost instantly. It is well worth the additional cost.

GUARANTEED—The Buckeye "Standard" is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction—a guarantee backed by the largest manufacturer of incubators and brooders in the world.

	Capacities	Prices
No. 1	110 eggs	\$ 37.50
No. 2	175 eggs	44.50
No. 3	250 eggs	57.75
No. 4	350 eggs	68.00
No. 5	600 eggs	107.00
No. 40 has automatic trays	1144 eggs	250.00

THE BUCKEYE COAL-BURNING . COLONY BROODER

Saves Millions of Chicks Every Year

The Improved Buckeye Coal-Burning Brooder offers the greatest brooder value on the market.

THE ENLARGED STOVE—The Buckeye is the most efficient brooder heating system ever devised. The stove is larger. It has greater coal capacity. It has a greater heating efficiency. It has a larger grate. It requires less frequent coaling. It burns either soft or hard coal. No matter how low or how suddenly the temperature outside may drop, Buckeye has the capacity to care for all the chicks. It keeps them warm, comfortable, and thriving.

DOUBLE CHECK DRAFT—The Buckeye Stove is provided with an air intake valve at the bottom and a check draft at the top. When one opens, the other closes, and vice versa. Because of this double draft system the fire in the stove is controlled with 50% greater efficiency. It eliminates waste of fuel, and makes frequent attention unnecessary.

THERMOSTAT HEAT REGULATOR—This wonderful device so operates the double check draft as to insure the holding of a continuous fire. It prevents the fire from going out. It prevents the fire from over-heating and from under-heating. It is self-regulating. Simply set it, and it requires practically no further attention.

THE BUCKEYE "STYLE E" INCUBATOR

In the "Style E" machine, Buckeye offers a quality incubator at exceptionally low prices. It gives large hatches of strong, sturdy, healthy chicks. It produces marvelous results with the minimum investment in equipment.

REDWOOD CASE—The walls of the "Style E" are made of California Redwood and are so constructed that the necessary temperature can be easily maintained.

ALL-METAL THERMOSTAT—The temperature is regulated by the "Standard" Buckeye all-metal Thermostat.

IMPROVED COPPER TANK—The tank of the hot water heating system is made of copper—rustproof and leakproof. Its design is such that uniform temperature is absolutely insured throughout the egg chamber. It insures necessary heat with an extremely small consumption of fuel.

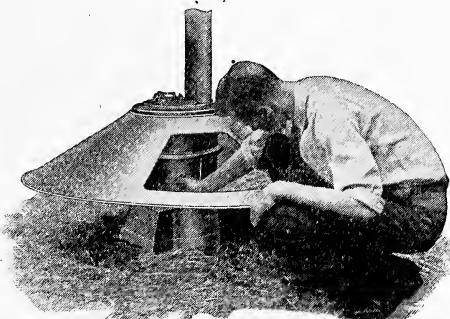
A WONDERFUL LAMP—The complete lamp consists of a seamless, galvanized steel bowl, a wide base, a "Miller" burner, and a one-piece galvanized steel chimney. It won't smoke or get out of order. It is self-adjusting. It sits on a portable support that always brings it to its correct position.

EXTRA EQUIPMENT FREE—A standard thermometer and a Buckeye egg tester go with every "Style E" incubator without extra charge.

These exceptional incubators carry the same guarantee of satisfaction as the world famous Buckeye "Standard" line.

Three popular sizes:

	Capacities	Prices
No. 14	60 eggs	\$16.50
No. 16	110 eggs	27.50
No. 17	210 eggs	36.75



REVOLVING HOVER—The improved Buckeye Hover is revolving. It is not necessary to raise the hover at any time. By simply revolving the hover, the heat regulator, ash pit, and shaker handle are readily accessible. This saves time and work.

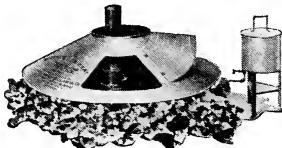
RATED ACTUAL CAPACITY—The Buckeye Incubator Company has adopted the policy of rating "actual capacity" or less. Most brooders are over-rated. With the Buckeye Brooder, one has larger stoves and hovers to care for the chicks and can be sure of brooding the rated number of chicks without crowding, without chilling, without smothering.

LIBERAL GUARANTEE—Buckeye Coal-Burning Brooders are guaranteed by the world's largest brooder manufacturer to be exactly as represented, and to be absolutely satisfactory when operated in accordance with instructions. Sold on a liberal money-back guarantee.

Sizes	Capacities	Prices
No. 117—42" Hover	350 chicks	\$16.50
No. 118—52" Hover	500 chicks	21.50
No. 119—56" Hover	1000 chicks	26.50

BUCKEYE BROODERS

Sold on Money-Back Guarantee



THE BUCKEYE "RITE-HEAT" OIL BURNING WICKLESS BROODER

Here is an oil-burning brooder that gives the same satisfaction as the Buckeye coal-burning brooder. Here is the most efficient, the most dependable, the most economical, and the simplest oil-burning brooder that has ever been devised.

AMAZING HEATING EFFICIENCY—It can be operated in almost any temperature, and depended upon to supply the correct amount of heat for brooding purposes. There is no limit to the heat it can produce.

LOW OIL CONSUMPTION—The "Rite-Heat" Brooder is wonderfully economical in oil consumption. In extremely cold weather an average of only 2½ to 3 gallons of oil will be consumed every 24 hours. Even where the temperature is freezing to zero, no more than 4 gallons of oil will be needed. The oil container holds 4 gallons.

SIMPLE TO REGULATE—It is equipped with the simplest, most dependable regulator ever devised. There are no valves or pinions to get out of order. The heat is automatically regulated by marvelously efficient thermostat. The usual accuracy and efficiency of this regulator makes it unnecessary for the operator to give the brooder any attention after it has been once properly regulated.

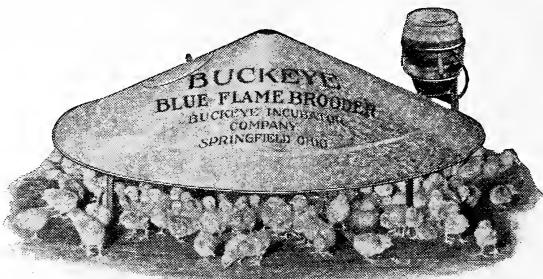
PERFECT COMBUSTION—NO CARBON—The total absence of carbon is an outstanding feature of the "Rite-Heat" burner. This is sure proof of perfect combustion, and guarantees that the maximum amount of heat can be expected from the oil consumed.

SIMPLE, PRACTICAL CONSTRUCTION—The "Rite-Heat" Brooder is simple and practical to the last degree. The cast iron burner consists of only three pieces. It is only necessary for the operator to connect the stove with the oil container, place the canopy above the stove, and the brooder is ready to work.

REVOLVING CANOPY—The famous Buckeye canopy deflects the heat to the floor and to a limited area around the stove, insuring the right amount of heat to every chick. Without the canopy, Buckeye efficiency would be impossible.

ACTUAL CAPACITY RATING—"Rite-Heat" Brooders are made in two sizes, rated at 500 and 1,000 chicks respectively. They are not over-rated. Many more chicks can be accommodated under these brooders, but for best results we recommend these numbers.

No. 101 48" Canopy.....	500 chicks	\$26.50
No. 102 62" Canopy.....	1000 chicks	31.50



THE BUCKEYE BLUE FLAME COLONY BROODER

An Amazingly Efficient Oil-Burning Brooder

The Buckeye Blue Flame Colony Brooder is ideal for use in small, warmly constructed, or heated brooder houses, or in climates where the temperature rarely falls below freezing.

POWERFUL WICK BURNER—Its burner is a marvel of simplicity—the most efficient burner of its kind. Being a wick burner, there is no "Oil-leveling" mechanism to go wrong. There are no levers, no valves to fuss with and adjust. It requires no complicated leveling.

SIMPLE HEAT REGULATOR—Nothing could be easier or simpler to operate. There is no priming, no bother. Simply apply the match. The heat regulator has only one knob. Turn it up or down like an oil stove in the kitchen. It stays regulated. The burner is self-feeding, self-regulating, and positive.

"DIAFRAM" HEAT CONVEYOR—The "Diafram" Heat Conveyor is so designed and attached to the hover as to guarantee the radiation of the heat to all the chicks. With a sure supply of heat coming from the burner and with all the heat being radiated to every part of the brooding area by the "diafram" heat conveyor, the chicks don't get chilled, nor over-heated.

RATED ACTUAL CAPACITY—Like the Buckeye Coal Burning Brooders, the Buckeye Blue Flame Brooders are rated actual capacity. With Buckeye the rating is given to show the actual number of chicks that can be successfully brooded.

No. 27-A—34" Hover.....	200 chicks	\$17.50
No. 80—42" Hover	350 chicks	19.00
No. 81—52" Hover.....	500 chicks	21.50

BUCKEYE ELECTRIC COLONY BROODER

The Highest Development in Brooders of This Type.

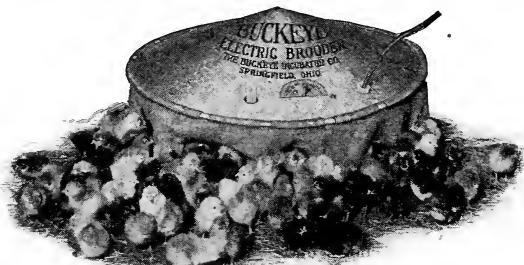
Here is a brooder heated by electricity that gives maximum brooding satisfaction without the disadvantages that have heretofore been common with brooders of the electric type.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC SWITCH—One of its outstanding features is the accurate, reliable operation of the electric switches which turn the electric current on and off. These electric switches work automatically, and keep the temperature at the required point.

DEPENDABLE HEATING ELEMENT—The heating elements conserve and distribute the heat evenly. They produce a maximum amount of heat with a surprisingly low consumption of current. The entire heating unit is enclosed in a metal sheath to protect it from injury.

"DIAFRAM" HEAT DIFFUSER—The famous Buckeye "Diafram" Heat Diffusers, both above and below the heating unit insure positive, even distribution of the heat. There are no hot spots or cool spots under the hover.

DESIGNED FOR 110 TO 125 VOLTS CURRENT—Buckeye Electric Brooders are designed for use with electric current of from 110 to 125 volts A.C., regardless of cycle.



No. 90—26" Canopy.....	50 chicks	\$14.50
No. 91—36" Canopy.....	100 chicks	19.75
No. 92—46" Canopy.....	200 chicks	24.75
No. 93—56" Canopy.....	300 chicks	29.50

RATED ACTUAL CAPACITY—Buckeye Electric Brooders are made in four popular sizes. They will positively take care of the number of chicks which their rating specifies.

Dry Mash Hoppers

A Dry Mash Hopper of great merit, made of heavy galvanized iron. All parts accurately stamped with dies. The curved bottom keeps the feed within easy reach of the birds, and the taper shape of the hopper—larger at the bottom—prevents the feed from clogging. The wire grid and the wires running from the flange through the wire grid prevent the fowls from throwing out or wasting the feed. The sloping top prevents them from roosting on the hopper. When both covers are closed it is rat, mouse and weather proof.

Made in four sizes:

No. 35—Capacity 10 quarts. Each.....	\$1.50
No. 36—Capacity 14 quarts. Each.....	2.00
No. 13—Capacity 22 quarts. Each.....	2.40
No. 37—Capacity 32 quarts. Each.....	2.80



ROUND FEEDER NO. 12—This is a splendid feeder for about 25 baby chicks. Used for mash or grains either. Hens can't scratch it over or get to the feed. Perfectly sanitary and desirable in all respects. 8½ inches in diameter; 12 holes. Postpaid, each 35c; 3 for \$1.00.

SINGLE TROUGH—Heavy galvanized iron trough for baby chicks, to be hung on a wall or just placed on the floor; no rough or sharp edges. Prices, postpaid: No. 55—12 inches long. Each 40c
No. 56—18 inches long. Each 45c
No. 57—24 inches long. Each 60c

DOUBLE FEED TROUGH—Similar to single except that it has two sides and is twice as deep. Prices postpaid: No. 58—12 inches long. Each 50c
No. 59—18 inches long. Each 65c
No. 60—24 inches long. Each 75c

FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER is the feed to use during the critical baby chick age. For the first few days the chick is largely sustained by the yolk it absorbed while in the shell. Our Starter is mild, soft and easily assimilated—just the feed to carry on and strengthen nature's process. It has the materials for making bone, tissue and feathers, as well as for developing digestive capacity. Price, 8-lb. sack 70c; 25-lb. sack, \$1.65; 50-lb. sack, \$2.90; 100-lb. sack, \$5.50.

FUL-O-PEP GROWING MASH—Price, 8 1/3-lb. sack, 50c; 100-lb. sack, \$4.25.

FUL-O-PEP FINE CHICK FEED—Price, 25 lbs. \$1.35; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.25.

FUL-O-PEP COARSE CHICK FEED—100 lbs. \$4.10.

FUL-O-PEP SCRATCH GRAINS—Price, 100-lb., \$4.00.

FUL-O-PEP DRY MASH—Price, 25-lb. sack, \$1.15; 100-lb. sack, \$4.00.

PEARL POULTRY GRIT—No. 1 for small chickens and pigeons; No. 2 for grown fowls. Price, 100 lbs. \$1.50.

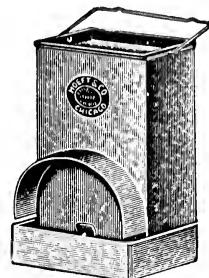
POULTRY CHARCOAL—Fine for chicks; Medium for half grown fowls and pigeons; Coarse for full grown fowls. Price, 50-lb. sack, \$2.25.

REEFER'S MOREGG TABLETS—Dissolve in drinking water. Makes layers out of loafers. \$1.00 size package—Special price, 50c each; 3 pkgs. for \$1.00, postpaid.

IMPROVED WALL FOUNTAINS

Made of heavy galvanized iron, in three sizes. The covered outlet keeps out dust and dirt, and the outlet is further protected by a removable plate which prevents any floating rubbish from being drawn into the reservoir.

No. 97—Capacity 2 qts. Each90
No. 98—Capacity 1 gal. Each	1.10
No. 99—Capacity 2 gals. Each	1.40



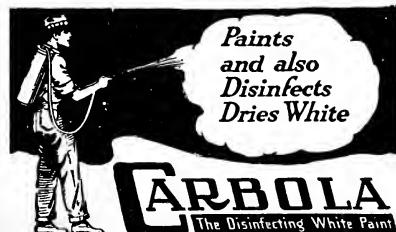
MAGAZINE CHICK FEEDER AND WATERER NO. 18

A new round chick feeder with a magazine or container to hold a good quantity of feed. The upper magazine is fitted to the feeder with a spiral thread so that it can be adjusted up or down to feed the different kinds of grain. It can also be used for a drinking fountain, as the magazine is water and air tight. Ideal for brooder houses and brood coops for feeding baby chicks. Can be given at one time sufficient feed for a day, and there is no loss. Price, each, 65c; postpaid, 70c.

Carbola is a white paint in powder form combined with a disinfectant many times stronger than pure carbolic acid. It is non-poisonous and non-caustic. It kills lice, mites, fly eggs, etc., and helps prevent the start and spread of contagious diseases that affect man, beast and fowl. Carbola is two things in one—a paint that disinfects or a disinfectant that paints. It dries a clear snow white. It saves labor, time and money. It paints and disinfects at one operation in the same time and with the same labor required to paint or disinfect only.

Carbola is recommended for use instead of whitewash in every place where whitewash ordinarily is used, and it is recommended for use instead of whitewash and disinfectants in stables, kennels, poultry houses, rabbit hutches, barns, creameries, hog pens, dairy buildings.

It is recommended for use as a disinfectant wherever one is needed and where the added light that comes from a whitened wall—which walls increase the light from 25 per cent to 50 per cent—is an advantage. Trial pkg. 30c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$5.00.



ARBOLA
The Disinfecting White Paint



FUL-O-PEP DRY MASH
Makes Most Eggs

FUL-O-PEP POULTRY FEEDS

CANNERS' SUPPLIES

**Can Your Meats, Corn,
Beans, Tomatoes, Peas**

ALL WILL KEEP

Our Big Book on Canning Tells You How
Send for Yours Today

**"Keep Canning and Canning
Will Keep You"**

**COMPLETE, WITH CAN SAVING
ATTACHMENTS**

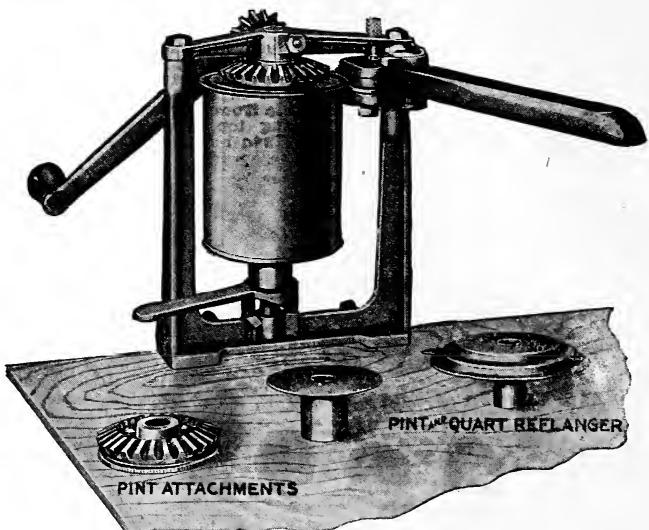
No. 2 (Pint)	\$19.00
No. 3 (Quart)	19.00
No. 23 (Pint and Quart).....	21.00
No. 10 (Gallon)	50.00

WHAT TO CAN

Many home canners are canning farm meats, sausage, spare ribs, chickens, tomatoes, corn, peas, pumpkins, game, rabbit, fish, salmon, peaches, sorghums, sweet apple cider, oysters, clams, pickles, kraut, spinach, lima beans, succotash, squash, asparagus and other vegetables, soups, mushrooms, hominy, pork and beans, Spanish dishes, chili-concarni, plum pudding, fruit juices, syrups, preserves, jams, jellies, pears, apricots, plums, milk, butter, etc., all in

SANITARY CANS

No. 2 (Pint size), per 100.....	\$ 3.50
No. 2 (Pint size), per 1,000.....	32.25
No. 3 (Quart size), per 100.....	4.60
No. 3 (Quart size), per 1,000.....	38.50
No. 2 Sanitary Cans. Packed in wooden re-shipping cases. Two dozen to case, per case.....	85c
No. 3 Sanitary Cans. Packed in wooden re-shipping cases. Two dozen to case, per case.....	\$1.20
No. 2 Lacquered Cans. For aciduous fruits, etc. Per 100.....	—
No. 3 Lacquered Cans. Per 100.....	—



Solder Top Cans

No. 2 (Pint size), per 100.....	\$ 3.60
No. 2 (Pint size), per 1,000.....	33.30
No. 3 (Quart size), per 100.....	4.70
No. 3 (Quart size), per 1,000.....	44.40
SOLDERING IRONS. Each	1.75
SOLDER WIRE. Per lb.....	.40

Inoculate

Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, all Clovers, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Vetch, Peas, Beans, all Legumes with

The Improved Soil Inoculator, Nobbe-Hiltner Process

Registered in the United States Dec. 6th, 1898.
OVER 26 YEARS AGO

NITRAGIN
TRADE MARK REGD. U.S. & CANADA

Awarded Gold Medal
World's Fair — St. Louis, 1904
OVER 20 YEARS AGO

Restores and Maintains Soil Fertility

The Original Soil Inoculator

Grow legumes—alfalfa, clovers, soy, vetch, peas, and beans—for valuable feed crops, soil improvers, cover crops; BUT BE SURE TO INOCULATE THEM WITH NITRAGIN. Agricultural Colleges advise inoculation. Inoculated legumes draw valuable nitrogen from the air—not the soil—increase yield and quality of the crop and leave a rich store of nitrogen in the soil for future crops. Inoculated legume seed develops heavy clusters of nodules, where nitrogen is stored, on the roots of the legume plant and without which the legume is valueless as a soil builder. Nitragin inoculated legume crop bears heavy nodules and pays big in increased soil fertility.

Protect yourself by insisting on NITRAGIN, the original Soil Inoculator. All inoculators are perishable; every package of Nitragin is dated as to life of contents for your protection. Look for the dated label when buying; agricultural colleges recommend this protection.

Prices for Field Nitragin	
1/4 bu. size for 15 lbs. seed	\$0.40
1/2 bu. size for 30 lbs. seed60
1/2 bu. size for Soy Beans and Cow Beans40*
1 bu. size for 60 lbs. seed	1.00
1 bu. size for Soy Beans and Cow Peas70*
5 bu. size for 300 lbs. seed475
5 bu. size for Soy Beans and Cow Peas	2.50*

*These prices on Nitragin for Soy Beans and Cow Peas have been greatly reduced from former prices. Buy the economical 5 bu. size for 50¢ per bushel of seed, treated.

When ordering, always state kind of seed you want to inoculate.

Nitragin for Garden Use
Every garden needs Nitragin; garden size is for Peas, Sweet Peas, and Beans including Lima (3 in one Inoculant) Price.....20c



Sold in tins—not glass—packed in rich, soil-like granular medium, easy to mix with seed. Contents always fresh and bacteria active and vigorous.



Inoculated Alfalfa Roots

TRY KIRKLAND'S WONDER (Frostproof) ENGLISH PEAS IN YOUR GARDEN

KIRKLAND'S SEEDS ORDER SHEET

Please do not write in above space.

B. B. Kirkland Seed Co., Columbia, S. C.

**PLEASE DO NOT WRITE
IN THIS SPACE**

Gentlemen:—I am enclosing \$..... for the following

seeds to be sent by.....

(State here if wanted by Mail, Express or Freight.)

Name.....

(If Mrs., kindly use husband's initials or given name, as Mrs. John W. Jones.)

P.O. State.

R. F. D. No. Box No. Street and No.

Express or Freight Office.....

(If different from your Post Office.)

BEFORE ORDERING PLEASE READ DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING ON PAGE 1

Amount Carried Forward

**REMEMBER NO ORDER TOO LARGE OR
TOO SMALL TO SEND TO KIRKLAND'S**

When Ordering Write Below

The names of several of your neighbors or friends who have not received our catalog but who you believe might order from us. For your kindness we shall be glad to send you some extra seeds along with your order.

INSECTICIDES

No article on this page can be mailed except those quoted "postpaid"

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION—For fall and spring spraying use one gallon concentrated lime-sulphur solution to 8 gallons of water. For summer spraying 1½ gallons to 50 gallons water, to which add 2 lbs. of either dry powdered arsenate of lead or arsenate of calcium, or ¼ lb. to 1 lb. Paris green. Qt. 40c; 2 qts. 65c; gallon \$1.00; 5 gals. \$3.50; 10 gals. \$6.00; barrel \$17.00.

DRY LIME-SULPHUR—Exactly like lime-sulphur, except that the water has been taken out. No freight to pay on water, no leakage, never freezes. For fall and spring spraying, use 12 to 15 lbs. to 50 gallons water. Summer spray add 2 lbs. of either arsenate of lead or arsenate of calcium or ½ lb. to 1 lb. Paris green to make a combined insecticide and fungicide. By mail, postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 25 lbs. \$4.50; 50 lbs. \$8.50; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—This mixture not only prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-rot, and other fungous diseases of plants and fruits, but improves the quality and largely increases the yield. It should be used on all vine-crops, grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, etc. Potatoes especially respond generously to thorough spraying. To make a combined fungicide and insecticide, add a pound of Paris green, or two pounds of either arsenate of lead or arsenate of calcium to 150 gallons of the diluted mixture. It may be applied dry or in water; 1 lb. to 8 gals. By mail, postpaid, lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.75. Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$6.50.

SLUG SHOT—Destroys insects and worms on garden and house plants, potatoes, cabbage, shrubs, trees, vegetables and fruits, and kills lice on poultry. Positively not poisonous, and will not injure the foliage. May be applied dry or in water. By mail, postpaid, 1 lb. sifter top pkg. 30c; 5-lb. pkg. 75c. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 20c; 5-lb. pkg. 55c; 50 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$9.50. Small dusters for applying, 12c; by mail, 18c. Large dusters, 75c; by mail, 95c.

BLACK LEAF 40—For Sucking Insects. Kills plant lice on roses, shrubbery, fruits and vegetables. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate, guaranteed to contain not less than 40 per cent of nicotine. A solution in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, to which add 4 lbs. soap to each 100 gallons of solution, will kill the garden pea louse and not injure the vine. Mix with 800 times its bulk of water, 1 oz. bottle 35c; ½ lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 10-lb. pkg. \$13.50. Cannot be mailed.

PYROX—The best and safest all-round spray for all insects, blights and fungous troubles. Kills potato bugs. Sticks like paint. Lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 10 lbs. \$3.25; 25 lbs. \$7.50; 50 lbs. \$11.75; 100 lbs. \$21.50.

COPPER SULPHATE DUST—Highly used for the same purposes as Bordeaux Mixture, except it is used in dry form instead of liquid. Recommended highly for watermelons, cucumbers, and cantaloupes in controlling anthracose and other fungous diseases. Price, 10 to 25 lbs. at 15c lb.; 100 lbs. at \$12.50.

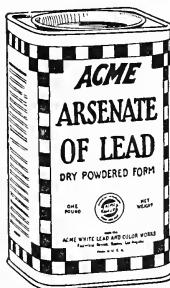
BLUESTONE—(Copper Sulphate.) For smut in wheat and other grains. Price, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. at 15c; 10 lbs. at 14c per pound.

CONTAGION RAT DEATH—A culture fed on bread which gives contagious fatal skin disease to the rat which he communicates to the whole tribe. Dead rats are odorless. Price, postpaid, 50c.

COMFORT BED BUG EXTERMINATOR—Non-poisonous. Pleasant odor. Efficacious. Harmless to fabrics. Spray bed and mattress. Price, pt. 50c; qt. 75c; gal. \$1.75.

COOPER'S CATTLE DIP—Texas fever, ticks, etc., can be absolutely eradicated by the use of this. Has the official recognition of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Price, qt. \$1.25; ½ gal. \$1.75; gallon \$3.00.

BUG DEATH—Kills potato, squash and cucumber bugs, tomato, currant and gooseberry worms, and all pests that eat the leaves of vines and plants. May be applied dry, in water or in Bordeaux Mixture. Contains neither Paris green, arsenic, nor strychnine that might burn the foliage. By mail, postpaid, lb. 30c; 3-lb. pkg. 65c; 5-lb. pkg. 90c. Not prepaid, lb. 20c; 3-lb. pkg. 40c; 5-lb. pkg. 60c. Use 12½ to 25 pounds per application to the acre. Write for circulars.



KEROSENE EMULSION—For Sucking Insects. A safe and sure remedy for squash bugs, plant and bark-lice, San Jose scale, caterpillars, rose-bugs, green-fly, melon and pea louse, and all sucking insects. Ours is a perfect emulsion and will not separate. It is in concentrated form—add 25 to 50 gallons of water to one gallon of emulsion and it is ready to use. Spray before the blossom buds open and again after the blossoms fall. The second spraying should have Paris green mixed with it to kill leaf-lice, aphides and insects. Not prepaid, qt. 50c; 2 qts. 75c; gallon \$1.25; 5 gals. \$5.00.

ARSENATE OF LEAD—For Leaf-Eating Insects. Sticks to the leaf better than Paris green and remains longer in suspension; requires fewer applications; does not burn the leaf, thus allowing stronger solutions. White in color and shows just where it has been applied. These advantages make it preferable to Paris green for destroying leaf-eating insects. Use 1 to 2 lbs. to 50 gallons of water for general spraying. Because the paste form is harder to handle, requires double the strength, does not keep well, and is 50 per cent water, we handle only the Dry Powdered form, which has proved in every way far superior and more economical. Not prepaid, ½ lb. 30c; lb. 50c; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.25. Cannot be mailed.

FISH OIL SOAP—(Sometimes called Whale Oil Soap). Effectually destroys the mealybug and nearly all lice on indoor plants and scale on palms. Recommended for San Jose scale and insects that infest the bark of trees. It has been used with good results against the pea louse. By mail, postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

ARSENATE OF CALCIUM or ARSENATE OF LIME—For Leaf-Eating Insects. An effective insecticide for potatoes, cotton, tobacco, garden vegetables, seed fruits, such as apple, pear, etc. Does not burn the foliage, sticks well to the leaf and being white shows where the poison has been applied. Do not use it for stone fruits like peach, plum, etc. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.75. Cannot be mailed. Write for prices.

STIMUPLANT—A highly concentrated, odorless fertilizer for the vegetable and flower garden, shrubs and house plants. The analysis is guaranteed 11 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphoric acid, 15 per cent potash, an ample amount of each plant food to insure a quick and strong growth of all plants, earlier maturity of garden vegetables, and a generous supply of blooms from flowering plants. 10-tablet pkg. 15c; 30-tablet pkg. 25c; 100-tablet pkg. 75c; 1,000-tablet pkg. \$3.50, postpaid.

COOPER'S FLUID—For hog lice, mange, ringworm, eczema, etc. Price, qt. \$1.00; ½ gal. \$1.50; gal. \$2.50.

FORMALIN (Formaldehyde)—For smut in wheat and other grains. Price, pint 50c; 1 quart 90c.

PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE, OR PARACIDE—A most effective remedy for the eradication of peach tree borers and weevils, etc. Price, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00.

PARIS GREEN—An old poison for all classes of leaf-eating insects. Contains 55 per cent of Arsenite Oxide. Will burn tender foliage. 1 pound to 50 gallons water. Price, ¼ lb. 20c; ½ lb. 35c; lb. 60c; 5 to 10 lbs. 50c; 25 to 50 lbs. 40c per pound.

StimUplant
Makes a
Wonderful Garden

